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THE FALL OF DELHI.

IT has been the lot of our generation—which was born, as it seemed, into an era of peace and its associations only—to witness some of the most terrible events of modern times. A few months ago, and a war which was a striking interruption of all our most cherished plans, was supposed to have left us at leisure for pursuits more consonant to our favourite ideas. That war had been attended with most of the horrors of old wars, and with difficulties bred by the very state of things which it interrupted. But whatever its miseries, they were of the regular kind, and such as those of which every ordinary history supplies examples. It remained for this year to show us, that ferocities of an earlier and a more savage sort than Europeans are now accustomed, to consider themselves exposed to, from any circumstances, were as possible in the nineteenth century as they could have been in the ninth. The best part of our Indian possessions became the scene of atrocities which would have shocked us if we had read of their being perpetrated by one tribe of Red ludians upon another in the far deserts of America. Never was so horrible a juxta-position of ideas forced upon the English imagination. A cultivated society of English people, living in all the refinements of our age, was broken in upon by miscreants more degraded than the most savage beasts. The effect has been to throw us back on those natural instincts and passions which underlie the most disciplined cultivation. For weeks we have been longing for such news as must involve horrible suffering; and now that it has come in the form of the fall of Delhi, it is received by the most industrious and least military people of Europe as something cheerful and inspiriting. The esson must not be thrown away in the height of our triumph. That lesson 18-that, blinded by our prosperity, we have been too apt to overlook all possible dangers, whether wars or mutinies, and that, by so doing, we make the dangers themselves come in forms more terrible than they otherwise would.

While such reflections properly belong to the event, and while the

making of them distinguishes a proper reception of the news from a mere shout of exultation, we are far from saying that the latter also is not a natural and proper incident in our national life. Having undertaken to govern India, the consequences must be accepted; and if India still requires such lessons as those of this summer, there is no possible way of evading the giving of them. We have a right to be glad that a revolt, begun under such circumstances of disadvantage to us, and accompanied with such flagrant cruelties, has already broken down at its head-quarters. To suppose that the war-for it is an undiguified kind of war-is over, would be absurd. But, at least, this last blow is struck home-struck at the life of the mutiny. We had harpooned the monster before; but henceforth its struggles will be of that weaker kind which follow when the seats of life are struck. This makes the importance of the present intelligence; and whatever fresh matter we learn in due time about it, can scarcely interfere with the general sentiment of satisfaction which it has inspired.

We have regularly remarked—as each batch of news has shown us the fact-that all along the mutineers have been on the defeasive. They might attack little strongholds of our people when they had about five hundred to one; and they skirmished under the protection of their guns at Delhi-with what result we know. whole, they have not made war on us in the field; and have had to accept our plan of conducting active operations there. In the case of Delhi, however, they pitched themselves in a place of their own choosing-admirably stored for them by ourselves-set up their own monarch, and gave all Hindostan a spot to look at as the rallyingpoint of their cause. We have accepted the offer-made Delhi the test-and, after due deliberation, have carried it by storm. Here, then, a moral not less than a physical hit is made. The Eastern mind loves local ideas, even more than our own; and the fall of Delhi means not only that the town is lost to them for purposes of war, but that the cause is disgraced in its most honourable associations. In this point of view the importance of the triumph cannot

be exaggerated; and we may well be thankful that the town has been carried by one assault. Who knows where more mutinies might not have happened, if there had been one decided repulse?

We may well expect to hear that the victory was not obtained without great loss, nor without horrors of which many will not read without almost equal pain. But those who have fallen for England fell by what was an euthanasia compared with the fate of their countrymen in the earlier stages of the mutiny: while as for as murderers of our race, and those who stood by and applauded them, we cannot feel, and will not affect, any tenderness for them whatever.

This news is so important that it is apt to make people indifferent to every other. But the further information of the telegram is only inferior to it in interest. We have favourable accounts from Lucknow; Outram and Havelock were both in full activity in that whole district, which is the favourite ground of the worst part of the mutineers. The Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, were still firm; reinforcements were arriving; and, what is something very rare now, government paper had rallied. Of the extent of disturbance at Scinde, we have no means of forming an opinion. But, on the whole, good news preponderates to an extent that it has never yet done before. We must expect to hear of desultory war up and down the country, wherever a swarm of mutineers has hived. The Dinapore batch is said to be in motion for hostile purposes. But, as yet, the whole rebel force is without organisation, while ours is improving every day -having Delhi for our head-quarters; two first-rate men in Oude acting together, and a great general, Sir Colin, in reserve, to take command of troops flushed by victory and new troops arriving flushed by emulation, for the further destruction of the rebels.

Assuming that the original mutinous spirit has now spent itself, that no totally new development of it is to be feared, we may consider the worst of the entire business over. But that there is a great deal to do under the most favourable supposition, is obvious. should accept the good news with modesty, and use Fortune



THE TEMPLE OF RAM SWAMEE-AN ADVANCED POST OF THE BRITISH CAMP SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF ENGINEERS .- SEE PAGE 292.1



"reverently," as the ancients recommended. But ther, the fall of Delhi explicitly announced is good news. The full force of England has not began to be exerted yet in India; and already we have to congratulate ourselves on having given a knock-down blow.

foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The recent change of Ministry in Turkey has not created a favourable impression in France, as may be supposed; and it is said that some anxiety is felt for the fate of French policy in the Principalities question. The unheatating position of Austria, the doubtful attitude of Prinsia and Sardinia, the hostility of England to the union, and the opposition of the Porte (rendered more significant by the last step of the Sultan), has shaken the confidence of the Franci devernment in the success of their policy. Moreover, it is thought of some that the revolutionary tendency of the Divans may lead the Cabination St. Petersburg to desert the cause of the union. It is adii in a that the French Government is about to issue the avitations to the ais Conference to settle these affairs, accompanied hould be held in the middle of next month.

The Government is accounted to deep positively that there is nothing in the actual saluation to necessitate any such measure."

The Duke de Giann out, who was long since appointed to succeed M. de Baynevel as An insender at Rome, has left Paris for his post.

The Emperor and Empress are still at Compiègne.

The new Cabbet is now defin'tely constituted as follows:—First Secretary of State, Martinez de la Rosa; Ju tice, Joseph Casans; Finance, Mon; Marine, Admiral Bustillo; Interior, Bermudez de Castro: Public Works, Salaverria; War, Admiral Amero, who is also the President of the Council; Governor of Madrid, the Marquis de Cobrera.

WE are happy to learn om Vienna, that "Austria struggles with courage and perseverance against the financial catastrophes which assail her on all sides. No." a mertained of having recourse to a loan. The Minister of Finance agree eringly pursues his grand idea of the restoration of the Austrian finance, by the only effectual and possible means—the reduction of the rest, y budget. It is only by this measure that it will be possible to an equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure, and priving public credit."

reduction of the relative y budget. It is only by this measure that it will be possible to the an equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure, and revive public credit.

PRUSSIA

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA REGENT.

A Cariner description the formal opinion of the physicians, who state that the Kong must abstain for at least three months from all affairs of government, sorters upon the Prince of Prussia the direction of the supreme affairs of the State for the said period of three months, unless, contrary to all expectation, the King's health should be re-established sooner. On Saturday last, at noon, the Ministers of State assembled at the polance, and the Prince of Prussia received the delegation of power signed by the King, and countersigned by Baron von Manteuffel. That same evening the Prince of Prussia addressed to the Ministers a statement, in which, after announcing his ecceptance of the Royal powers c inferred upon him, he declares it to be his intention to contorm faithfully to the constitution and laws of the country, and to direct the affairs of the Government according to the King's intentions, known to him, so long as his Majesty shall think fit. The Prince adds that he expects from the army, the functionaries, and the subjects of the King, that they will pay him disconditions. The Ministers coolectively, and each of them individually, will remain charged with the same responsibilities as before. The Ministry of State and the several departments, together with the military and civil administrations, will be ministed in the same conditions. The decrees of the Prince will hear the signature—"By delegation of his Majesty the King; the Prince of Prussia." The Prince prays God to grant him strength and grace to execute his mission to the King's satisfaction and for the good of the count y, and hopes that the re-establishment of his Majesty is shattered health will soon put an end to a mission, which he has accepted in deference to the King's orders and from love to his country.

From all accounts, we

M, de Niebut:

A Berlin correspondent says, that the best understanding exists between the Queen of Prussia and the Price, but that it is no the same with the Princess of Prussia, who has seen eventseld not to appear at Potsdam. "The liberal views of her Royal Highness, so openly expressed since 1848, have given great offence to the Queen."

RUSSIA.

Two items of news in reference to Russia have political importance. The first is, that the Russian legation at Teheran has made an offer to Persia of a division of its Caucasian army to operate for the pac fication of that portion of the Persian territory which is disturbed Secondly, there is an announcement in some of the European journals that the Emperor of Russia has determined upon a considerable reduction in the Imperial

my. A commission has been () med, by order of the Emperor, to deliberate on the probable changes with the new relations between the franchised seris and the landed propositors will effect in the conomic organisations of the country. It is explicitly that an Imperial ukase relative to these matters will appear on the 18th of December, the anniversary of the birth-day of the Emperor Nicheles.

NORWAY.

NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storthing was dissolved on the 14th by the Prince Regent. The speech of the Prince Regent comprised the following passage:—"His Majesty regrets that the Storthing did not adopt the propositions founded on the nature of the union of the two kingdoms, and the common interests of the two nations, which were submitted to it by the Government in order to facilitate reciprocal commerce and navigation, and to regulate certain judicial relations of the inhabitants of the two States. But the considerable minority which the first of these propositions encountered in the Storthing, leads his Mujesty to hope that the time is not far distant when the relations of union, so important for the two kingdoms, will be better appreciated, and that all cause for mistrust will have disappeared."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

THE Tarkish Ministry, whose advent to power was so satisfactory to M. de Thouvenel, has already failen. Redschul Pacha is appointed Grand Vizier. Aali Pacha remains Minister for Foreign Affairs. The cause of this change is variously stated, the most probable explanation being that the late Musistry found the financial difficulties of Turkey beyond its strength. The change had been toresten, however. The coming event schid Pacha; and not merely a visit: for the Sultan dined with the future Grand Vizier.

The Divan is opposed to the Russian propositions relative to the arrange-The Divan is opposed to the Russian propositions relative to the arrangement of the frontiers in Asia, and antisunonist ideas still govern the counsels of the Turkish government in regard to the Principalities. The resolutions of the Walfachian and Modavian Divans in favour of the union seem likely to exercise little influence on the question.

A letter from Constantinoide states that the Porte considers that treaties have been violeted by the recent appearance of a Russian ship-of war near Russlanck, and it has second lightly demanded explanation from the Russian authors and a Constantinople.

The Porte persists in its demand for the restitution of the Island of Perim, and refuses to accept a preuniary indemnity.

AMERICA
The financial panic in America (to which we elsewhere advert) has by

It is abated.

It had been determined by all the banks in New York, to suspend pent of specie. This has produced a general suspension throughout

The Pennsylvanian Legislature met on the 13th; and the second Monay in April is fixed for specie psyment in that state.

It is stated that the Arabia brought back an enormous quantity of ritis in monufactures. Other shipments are expected to follow. A pre-us arrival, the City of Battimore, also brought a large quantity of retried goods. Consumption is checked, and there was no alternative but send the goods back. Thus the American market is substantially closed our products.

our products. Λ Washington despatch states that the Walker filibusters are actively uniting at the south, and that already several hundred have gathered at w Orleans.

New Orleans.

The Custom-house at Richmond was entered on the 13th inst.; the state blown open with powder; and 150,000 dollars in 20-dollar gold pieces, and 5,700 dollars in 5-dollar pieces stolen. The robbers left 46,000 dollars behind them.

From Mexico we learn that the insurgents at the south continued to hold out sgainst the Government forces; and it was reported that Alvarez bad been assassinated.

CHINA.

CHINA.

The blockade of Canton River is strictly enforced. Several junks, attempting to break it, have been captured.

Commissioner Yeh had been "summoned to the capital to receive some high marks of his sovereign's favour."

On the 10th of American American Service Ser

ligh marks of his sovereign's favour."

On the 10th of August a lorcha was attacked off Mir's Bay by three piratical hoats, but after a short resistance the crew of the lorcha succeeded in heating the boats, one of which was sunk during the fight.

From Macao we hear of a fleet of fifteen lorchas having left that place for the west coast, ostensibly for the purpose of "purchasing" live stock. These lorcha men, when they find themselves in force, are apt to purchase at their own prices, and we learn that it was not thought improbable at Hong Kong that a gua-boat or two might be sent to control the operations of this fleet. Great complaints were made of the continued high prices of provisions at Hong Kong, "caused," says the "China Mail," in a great measure by combinations on the part of the Chinese dealers.

An American slap, sunosed to be the Nabob, which left Hong Kong for Snanghae on the 29 h of July, is reported to have struck on the Pratas; and H.M.S. Tribune had orders to call there on her voyage to Manilla.

CANADA.

Ur to the 10th of October the Conadian banks had felt little of the American panic. No failures had occurred, but the banks were "tightening on the trade." The "Toronto Globe" says that the Canadian banks are sound at the core; that the fluctuations of her stocks would not affect Canada, and that business was in a sound and healthfui condition. There had been severe pressure on the banks, but it had been met.

The question of the Hudson's Bay monopoly was still agitating Canada. Meetings condemning the monopoly had been held in all parts.

Meetings condemning the monopoly had been held in all parts.

APE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have files of Cape papers to the 19th of August. The News from India had occupied public attention, but not so much as to draw it off from their own concerns, on which it was mainly fixed. The most remarkable news relates to a famine among the Kaffirs. Those tribes who killed their herds and left their ground untilled, in obedience to the commands of their Prophet, were dying of starvation in July and August. The dogs were feeding on the dead. Women and children were flocking in August to King William's Town, seeking relief. Colonel Maclean, the Government Commissioner, was giving assistance to the starving as much as possible in their several localities. A committee had been formed in King Williams Town to supplement the exertions of the Government by private aid. A meeting, attended by the Bishop of Cape Town, the Attorney-General, and other persons of distinction, was held at Cape Town on the 17th of August; when a Committee was formed to ruise subscriptions to be handed to the Government for distribution. It appears that no fewer than 20,000 Kaffirs had entered the colony since the famine seeking employment.

RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION OF THE TREATY OF PARIS. THE "Journal de St. Petersbourg," of the 18th inst. contains the following official notice:—

RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION OF THE TREATY OF PARIS. THE "Journal de St. Petersbourg," of the 18th inst, contains the following official notice:

"Since the re-establishment of peace some doubts have arisen relative to the navigation and commerce of foreign countries in the Black Sea. In order to remove all uncertainty in this matter, the Imperial government believes it right to bring the following to the knowledge of the public, and especially of foreign merchanta:—As the Treaty of Paris solemnly proclaimed, the waters and ports of the Black Sea are open to the mercautile marine of all nations. Free from every obstacle, commerce, in the ports and waters of the Black Sea, has been subject only to sanitary, customs, and police regulations, conceived in a spirit favourable to the development of commercial transactions. Such are the objecte expressed in the Treaty of Paris. The Imperial government, as far as it is concerned. Attends scruppilously to a nform to them. But the maintenance of sanitary, customs, and police regulations, however liberal the spirit in which they are conceived, requires measures of surveillance, and slong the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea these are doubly necessisty, on account of the internal condition of the Caucasian provances.

"Some establishments of quarantine and customs exist at Anapa, Soukhoum-Kale, and Redout Kale. These three points are the only ones at present open to foreign vessels. If, in future, circumstances allow of the establishment of restoms and quarantine authorities at other parts of the same coast, and the adaptions of foreign vessels, south of foreign vessels, but the exception of Anapa, Soukhoum-Kale and Redout-Kale is prohibited to foreign vessels. To establish the regularity of their destination, foreign vessels will be required to procure a vise of their papers by Russian Considerations, in the interest of public order, which is as beneficial to foreign as to national commerce, that the Imperial Government has no intention of impeding an anyway the development of la

MILITARY FRACAS AT FRANKFORT.—Accounts from Frankfort of the 20th state that, in the previous day, a scrious conflict took place between soldiers of the federal garrison and men of Austrian and Bavarian regiments. The affray commenced at the Pfacizerhoff ball-rooms, and was continued in the public screets. A great number of the soldiers on either side were wounded.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The was stated in a message which brough news from Delhi to Sept. 10th, that more batteries would soon be at work (the long-expected singe train arrived on the 4th) and much closer to the walls; that there els were keeping up a heavy fire of gapae and ouskerty, and were doing very lotted dunger to our force, but that they had inflicted upon us a loss of fifty killed and woulded while the siege train was being or into position; among the former were two officers. The Casimere Contingent, consisting a 5,000 men, had arrived so that with Brigadier Goreal Nieblobias vicinforcements, the strength of our array before Delhi was upwards of 10,000 fiehing men. There were also rumours that the matiners of trace there, and quitted Delhi to the number of 5,000; moreover that a flag of trace had been sent out from the city, and that the rebels proposed to long all the actual murderers, magning, it may be supposed, that this would satisfy Sritish ideas of justice.

It was clear that the isst days of the mutineers in D lhi were running out; and on the 14th of September came the long-delayed assault. It took place soon after daybreak, and the storming was completely successful. Our troops were soon in possession of the northern part of the city, with the Cashmere, Cabul, and Moree gates, from which, with the church, college, and other large buildings, preparations were made to beat this time was at "Skinner's house." On the 16th the magazine was stormed; and on the 20th the whole city was occupied. The King and his sons escaped disguised as women. A large number of the mutineers appear also to have escaped toru the city. The cavalry lett soon after the British lad established themselves in the city. The attack on the British lad established themselves in the city. The attack on the British lad established themselves in the city. The attack on the British lad established themselves in the city. The attack on the British lad established themselves in the city. The attack on the British lad established themsel

The "Friend of India" states from Cawnpore that—

"General Havelock has issued a proclamation which the government would do well to follow. All rebels from Onde who are in custody with their wives and children are to be kept as hestages, to secure against a repetition at Lucknow and elsewhere of the stroicies committed at Cawnpore and Jhanst. Captain Bruce, who is superintendent of police, went to search the bouse of Nawab, one of Neas Sahib's followers. The Nawab is now before bucknow, and commands a troop of insurgents. In examining the apartments, after seizing all the documents, he discovered that Nawab had left ins female relatives behind. This lact coming to the ears of General Neill, a guard was at once placed over thom, and it was hinted to the ladies that they would be alone protected so long as any English women and children who might fall into the lands of the Onde rebels should be uninjured. It is befieved that this intimation will be conveyed to the Nuwab and his son, and they may thus be induced to soare any unfortunate who may hope pen to fall into their hands, and probably induce the Newa to act after the same way. Nena Sahib himself never preserves a European female aive, but he is outdone by the Nuwab of Futtyglur. On the 2nd of July has man been away from guas one gentleman and three ladies. Their names were Mr. and Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Beckford, and Mrs. Defontaine. After the mutive a Futtyglur they had succeeded in escaping into the country, and had only just been discovered. Besides he has offered for the capture of every European are and of fifty ripees. The Nuwab of Furruckshad, it is believed, has some European females alive, but in such captivity that we suppose even death would be preferable. The rebelock men. The rebels sent a short time since for 1,000 Gazee fanatics to lead the storn; but they were remised with such great and terribe sleughter that they say they will never attack again, even if Lucknow be not trken for two years. The fanatics alone let ups ards of 200 dead u on the gro

BEHAR.

The whole of Behar is in a most usorganised state. Kooer Singh, the rebel chieftain of Arrah, has indeed carried his incursions into Rewah, where he was at once joined by the troops of the Rajah who had been sent to oppose him; but his brother Ummur Singh is still in Behar, and at the head of a considerable body of men; no opposition has been offered to his progress. The 5th Arregular Cavairy too, from Bhagulpore, have been joined by all the disaffected in the district, and are laying waste the country in every direction. At the carnest solicitation of Mr. Money, collector of Gya, Mr. Samuells, the new commissioner of Patna, being informed that the Irregulars had taken up a position near Gya, ordered a party of Sikhs to attack them. The measure was decided on in direct opposition to the wishes of the military authorities. The result was that the Sikhs were not only rapulsed, but outmanœuvred. The insurgents entered Gya before them, and again plundered that unhappy city. Sir Colin Campbell has, we hear, taken the only effectual means of putting a step to these disorders by sending up a large body of Europeaus.

RAPPOOTANA.

RAPPOTANA.

A telegraphic message says—"The mutineers of the Jondpure Legion defeated the Rajah of Jondpure's troops, killing the General and taking three guns, on the 9th of September: they then joined the rebellious Thakoor of Arrah. General Lawrence proceeded on the 8th of September, with a detachment from Bewar, and attacked the rebels. He compelled them to take refuge in the town of Gya, but found the place too strong for an assault to be risked, and accordingly fell back on Bewar. Captain Monck Mason, the political sgent for Jondpore, was killed in endeavouring to join General Lawrence's force. The Bombay Government has sent up her Majesty's 89th Regiment, and other European troops, to the Northern Division, to enable General Reberts to reinforce General Lawrence."

Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, died on the afternoon of Sep-

The latest authentic news from the Chumbul, up to the 8th of September, is that the river has risen, and that the main body of the mutinous

INDORE AND GWALTOR,

INDORE AND GWALTOP.

Liwa is still in a disturbed state; but nothing worthy of note has overel. In Gwaltor, Sindia is stated to be ruising a torce of 15,000 men no purpose of intercepting the fugitives from Delhi. A portion of the not that Indore rebels are reported to have crossed the Chumbhui.

SCINDE.

the company of Native Artillery at Hyderabad, having been suspected disaffection, was disarmed on the 9th of September, and the guns recommend.

d. 21st Native Infantry at Kurrachee was disarmed on the 13th of

The 21st Native Infantry at Kurrachee was disarmed on the 13th of centher, information having been given by two native officers of an infaed outbreak, in which it was proposed to murder the European officers, conspiracy is believed to have been confined to a few men. Twenty-deserted, but have been almost all taken and executed. A Sukarpoor, on the 21st of September, a Subalidar and a Havildar of 16th Native Infantry were arcested on suspicion of plotting a rising in traciment. On the night of the 23rd of September eleven men of the viac Company of Artillery seized the guns; they were not joined by arc, and the guns were retaken by a company of 16th Native Infantry, rest of the Artillery Company, and the police; four of the mutineers of kiled, and the rest got away in the dark. An attempt was roade at Admedabad on the 15th of September to create a tiny among the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, but the ringleaders were seized are they could carry out their designs.

The Bombay Government has sent a wing of the 4th Poot, just arrived in the Mauritius, to Kurrachee. The Commissioner in Scinde had pressly sent detachments of his very small. European garrison from Kurlier to Hyderabad and Shikarpoor. Khelat is in a very disturbed state.

The SANTALS.

A letter from Hazarcebagh, dated the 15th of September, gives us the away news:—

intals, about 200, collected at a place sixteen miles from here of an bour before sundown. The Ramghur Cayalry and round by Lieu enact J. M. Graham, went out to meet them. The J. with a belt of low sice fields between the sowars and them hind, and as soon as they saw the sowars, they rushed to their hind, and as soon as they saw the sowars, they rushed to their

The following is from Assam, dated September 10:—
The rebellion has cast its shadow over our latherto peaceful valley. The studied of the property of the comprises had been discovered in Unner Assam came in us like a thunder-cap, and immediate and evergetic measures were judicisly adopted at all the stations, and the crisis, we now troot, has passed and Harmay has entrenched himself acid his Googlebes at Debronding, and to off os Hindoscance is post to Jerhat, where there are no European resists. Actual mutiny has not becken out at any station, but all fred that they on a velcano. All is outwardly quiet just no v, and everyone tites to feel are although great alarm actualty exists, for there is not a European soldier her province. It is sail that Koog singlist he instigator of the province. It is sail that Koog singlist he instigator of the province. It is sail that the hera formed, consisting of the residents and some less harves in high than. We are hoping a steamer may soon be up, and that they have a so till then, but our nosition is certainly very staky. It is said that the fin of Assam has been deported from Upper Assam to the large jail in Central on."

THE BATTLE OF NUJUFFGHUR.
est account yet received of this gallant affair is contained in the
letter from a young officer who had a part in it, to a friend in

the wing letter from a young officer who had a part in it, to a friend in ork;—

"On the evening of the 24th of August orders came that our brigade, der Bagadier-General Nicholson, was to march at daybreak next morn;—the object being to cut up a party of several thousands of the enemy, than immense body of cavalry and sixteen guns. They were said to be venteen miles out from our camp, towards Robtek, on the 25th, on their vito cut off our stege train coming from Kuraaul. I had just time make my arrangements and turn note bed, knowing that I had a hard day fore me on the more w. Off we started at three a.m., our force being hollow:—1st Fusileers, 350 strong; her Majesty's 61st, 350 strong; o squadrons of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, and some Horse Artillery, the x-vern field guns; our navive troops were Coke's Rufles, 400; each ditto, 600; and 400 Native Cavalry. We had thirty elephants thus to carry the men when sick or tred.

"Off we went across the country, by a bad native road, having no other, here was great difficulty in getting our guns along, some places being der water. Many galloped through at a dash, but several of the bases fell, and one all but drowned in the water and soft sand; the faulty had, in many places, to drag the guns across. On we went, exing at no difficulty. At three p.m. our outriders came gailopein, saying, 'The enemy are drawn up in position three niles ahead, atting for you. They have some sixteen or more guns in position, and a about 8,000 strong.' Our baggage was put into a safe place with a roag guard, and on went the force within half a mile of the enemy's camp, if were halfed and drawn up to Position the enemy's camp, if were halfed and drawn up to position three here of the river commenced for action.

"The road is about 500 yards from the Serai, and is well covered from a meny in places by riving ground. On we went has the enemy's camp, if were halfed and drawn up to position that the enemy's camp, if were halfed and drawn up to position.

contributed for section.

"The Kug of Delhi, who was always proud of his pretensions to be ween mented for section.

"The road is about 500 yards from the Serai, and is well covered from the meny in places by rising ground. On we went past the enemy's camp, and several places by rising ground. On we went past the enemy's camp, and several places by rising ground. On we went past the enemy's camp, and several places by rising ground. On we went the Serai, there my regiment and the felst advanced, and lay do not several the Serai. Here my regiment and the felst advanced, and lay do not several the serai, there my regiment and the felst advanced, and lay do not several the serai, the serai for some time—all their sums firing from all the serai and the

infantry, cavalry, and guns had not yet crossed; that their advanced continues at Dhobpore with two guns; that at present, of the two determs between Agra and the Chumbul, one is certainly unfordable, the bridge. As we had cut up heaps, boned their guns, camp, &c., and had a storming party still in the village in rear, the destruction of the bridge was a grand thing. It was the only one they had to get over by, and we were ordered to find it and destroy it; well, I assisted G—in emptying the tumbrils, and making a heap of powder on the bridge, which was covered with baggage, &c. A train was laid and we fired it, hoping it might do, as it was impossible to get a working party just then, and we were under fire all the time. They all left the bridge, but I went back by mystlf and looked if it was broken. It was not, and the enemy were still on the other side, so I took bayonets and spiked two of the guns cose to the bridge. They were trying to get them over with them when we first came up.

on the other side, so I took bayonets and spiked two of the guns cose to the bridge. They were trying to get them over with them when we first came up.

"As I was coming back I met the General on foot, coming up by himself to see if the bridge was broken. I said 'I have just been up there, sir; what do you want to know?' Is the bridge broken?' he said; so I told him no, and that the enemy were still on the other side, but that I had spiked the two guns. He asked me my name, and said, 'Well done, my boy,' and asked me if I was any relation of Major E—, of the Punjab? I then got a party of our men up, and he sent G— with a working party, and as the enemy had all but shut up their firing, holes were dug, a proper train laid, and the bridge was destroyed bodily as if one had never been there.

"It was now all but dark; our men lay down for the night on the ground, and a party set to work and blew up all the enemy's camp, stores, ammunition, &c.; it was going on all night. I was so tired I lay down on a hide and fell asleep. Next morning the work of destruction was finished, and off we marched with a lot of treasure, &c., and thirteen guns, and brought all safe into camp, after a hard march, arriving at the camp bridge just in the cool of the evening, when the camp turned out to meet ut, gave us 'three times three,' and played us in with some lively airs.

"We have quite smashed the enemy's chance of getting at the siege train, and disabled him for taking the field. Thank God I was not touched; the gallant charge savel us from showers of grape and canister. We were at them before the gunners could act—niggers are so show. The heaviest fire I was in during the day was at the bridge; they sent grape at us, and one shot blew up one of the ammunition boxes on the bridge, killing one man and wounding several. Considering what a grand business it was, our loss is really nothine—about 100 men killed and wounded. The enemy made no stand till they got to the other side of the canal, and it was too dark, and we were too much

bridge, and about 100 were killed in the village.

"Whilst we were out, the Delhi fellows came at our camp; I hear 200 of them were killed."

THE GRAVE AT CAWNPORE.

An intelligent officer of engineers, who is a near relative of seven of the Cawnpore victims, says:—"There is some talk of raising a monument over that well. They don't understand the natives, or they would do nothing of the sort. What does a Hindoo care for a marble pyramid or obelisk? Now what they should do is this,—Build above that well a Christian temple, as small as you like, but sprendid, so that after generations of Christians shall say to as many generations of Mahomelans or Hindoos, "Look here! On this spot your fathers wrought the blackest of their deeds to get rid of Christianity from India. See what came of it! Christian rites are now celebrated, and Christian worship presented, on the very site of that well, and above the ashes of 200 martyrs." What an illustration this would be for coming ages to witness of the sacred truth—"He maketh the wrath of man to prose Him!"

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mrs. Leeson, the wife of the depuly collector, who made her escape from a dungeon at Delhi, by the aid of a couple of natives, was fortunate enough to come across a British picket at Subzee Mundie. She was almost reduced to a skeleton. As soon as sine arrived inside the camp she fell down upon her kness, and offered up a prayer to Heaven for her sate deliverance. Al she had round her body was a dirty piece of cloth, and another piece tolded round her head.

A letter from Mizapore, dated September S, says:—"This place is in a constant state of excitement, owing to the daily reports of the mutineers from the Dinapore and Bhagulpore quarter being in the neighbourhood. The respectable Mahajuns will not venture out of their houses; a number of sepoy-looking natives are hunging about the city, and two fellors, one of the Sth and the other of the 40th Native Infantry, were hung yesterday, having been given up by the police, which is the proper way of dispos

get doctored, and at the same time to see what they could pick up in the city."

One hundred and fifty prisoners, taken by General Neill at Cawnpore, are said to have been liberated by Mr. G. P. Grant. The leniency of the Government has been loudly condemned.

The "Hurkaru" newspaper has been stopped, but the license restored after the lapse of a week.

In consequence of the mutines at Jubbulpore the Commissioner in Nagnor has applied to the Resident at Hyderabad for some squadrons of the 16th Lancers; the Resident has complied with the requisition, and has been re-inforced with some squadrons of the 3rd Madras Cavalry.

All is quiet throughout Bombay, Madras, and the Nizan's country.

Mr. Greathed, late Commissioner of Meerut, had received instructions to try and ascertain from the wounded sepoys or deserters (at Delhi) the real cause of the revolt. In every case the reply was the same, "The cartridge."

real cause of the revolt. In every case the reply was the same, "Ine cartridge."

The King of Delhi, who was always proud of his pretensions to be ranked as a poet, composed a distich (N.B.—Before the capture of Delhi) in the following strain:—"The mighty English, who boast of having subdued Rooss and Irâu, have been vanquished in India by a single cartridge."

A body of upwards of 2,000 men, horse and foot, attempted to surprise the gate of the town of Hissar, in Robilicand, on the 19th of August; but Lieutenant Mildmay, assistant political agent, who received a timely warning, met the assailants with some loyal troops, and totally routed and pursued them, after killing 300 of their number.

At Benares, an impreguable fortress has been erected near Raj Ghât, on the bank of the river, commanding the whole city, so that the smailest

MORTALITY AT LISBON.

WRITING (on October the 19th) of the ravages of fever at Lisbon, a

WRITING (on October the 19th) of the ravages of fever at Lisbon, a correspondent says:—

"The movement everywhere, and smong all classes, is to get out of the tox n and into the op n country. So m my neople have left Lisbon, that the altere state of things is obvious to everybody. There is no appearance of his, no business, the shops are shut up—no carriages wake the choes of the sclent streets; on 'Change it is the same, hardly a dozen merchants are to be found at the hours of business, few bills are negociated, and everything in the shape of trade is narnly sed. The government has begun to provide encampments in squares and open piaces for the gallegos, or water carriers, who live in close only houses, where they are greatly overcrowded and unable to pay proper attentions to cleanliness. The average mortality is about sixty daily, and the upner and middle classes of society have hitherto suffered most. The faculty still continue divided in their opinions about the nature of the fever; and are by no means unanimous in classing it as yellow fever. There can, however, be no doubt that many cases of yellow fever have occurred, but the balance of probabilities seems to turn to the side of those who maintain that the disease is a species of typhus, highly contagious, and very fatal in the effects. Among other things may be mentioned the fact that the Cardinal Patriarch, the head of the charch in Lisbon, has seized this time to visit Santarem, where he persists in remaining—praying, but as a distance, for the welffree of his face'. I hear, besides, of some cases of husbands abandoning their wives and children who are statisfied by the favor, and fiving away into the open caustry. But in opposition to this we may set the c induct of many members of the medical profession who manfully maintain their nosis, although many of their number have succambed to the destroyer. The King is also assiduous in doing everything in his power to calm the terror of the people, and is trequently to be seen riding about the streets. As

PUBLIC SPEAKERS ON INDIA.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS ON INDIA.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

As we briefly reported last week, the Duke of Cambridge visited Sheffield on Wednesday, and laid the foundation-stone of a monument to the memory of the soldiers from Sheffield who fell in the Crimean war. This monument stands in the centre of the town, at a point where six streets converge. All the public bodies of the town attended the ceremonial, and the people flocked out in great numbers. After the ceremony was performed, the Mayor entertained the Duke of Cambridge at luncheson in the Cutlers' Hall. In reply to the torst of his health, the Duke said he had accepted the invitation to attend breause the feeling of Sheffield towards the army is "so handsome" and satisfactory. Since his accept ance of that invitation, Sheffield had set a noble example by endeavouring to farnish recruits for the army. The Duke went on to speak of the Indian mutury; demanded that stern justice should be done; and promised the support of the country to those in India who have the manliness and courage to inflict just punishment. We must vindicate our prestige; and after that has been done, consider what we can best do to improve our position in India. But the country has a lesson to learn.

"I bave on all occasions in my power advised my colleagues by saying, 'Whatever you do have the country or severed for any processed for a

been done, consider what we can best do to improve our position in India. But the country has a lesson to learn.

"I have on all occasions in my power advised my colleagues by saying, "Whatever you do, have the country prepared for any energency. It was not for ms to say what should be done in India, but I do say that this great empire must always be, to a certain extent, prepared for such dissisters as that which has now come upon it. What his been our principle of action? We have cut down our establishments exactly in the point where we could go on working; we have kept individually a suppose your requires 50,000 troops for duty, surely sensible mice would have at least 55,000, in order that 5,000 should be ready for any emergency that might arise, and for which the 50,000 ould not be available, being employed on their own succeid duty. You cannot have efficiency if you have not the means at a moment's no ice to vindicate the honour and p sition of the country. Now, gentlemen, we have had two important lessons, one after the other. We have to meet that; but still thus been an immense exertion, and at this moment we are not without our difficulties. Well, gentlemen, two successive warnings should be a lesson for all time. All I will now further say is, that a great and incellingent country should not forget what it has seen liappen so recently."

SIR E. B. LYTTON.

SIR E. B. LYTTON.

On the same day, Sir Edward Buiwer Lyton, at a meeting of the Tring Agricultural Association, spoke at some length on the great question of the day, and particularly insisted on the necessity of suppressing the revolt before we enter into any discussion on those errors in our own policy which may have contributed towards the present state of things. He observed:—

"If at this moment a mad bull were let loose among us, I don't think the best grazier in Yorkshire would induce us to listen to a lecture on the management of horned eattle in general. I think the wisest man would be, not be who would instruct you in the best method of deding wish dangerous cattle generally, but the man who made the shortest work of the bull. Gentlemen, that is now our object—we must make short work of the bull.

Mr. W. J. Fox, in addressing his constituents on his re-election for

Mr. W. J. Fox, in addressing his constituents on his re-election for Oldham, said:—

"Siece I last addressed you the great topic of interest which has arisen is the Indian insurrection. Of course, the power of the empire must be put forth for its suppression, and the government will be generally and strongly supported for that object. But, in the words of a celebrated statesman. If know not how to draw up an indictment against a whole nation." I cannot but behieve that there has been gross misgovernment. White a righteous retribution ought to fall on the heads of those who have perpetrated unheard-of-crimes, our justice should be pure from vengeance, and a thorough knowledge of the causes which have prompted this rebellion should lead to such modes of regulating the affairs on India as will best preclude any future extensive desaffection."

THE RIGHT HON, W. BERESFORD, M.P.

The Right Hon, W. Beresford explained his sentiments on the Indian revolt to his constituents at Salfron Walden on Satarday. He said there could be no doubt that the revolt would be suppressed and the rebels severely punished.

"It had been said that he was for indiscriminate slaughter. Now he most

could be no doubt that the revolt would be suppressed and the rebels severely punished.

"It had been said that he was for indiscriminate slaughter. Now he most positively denied such an assertion. He shuddered at the very thought of indiscriminate slaughter; but those who had coamitted the atrocities which filled their hearts with pain and anguisin ought to be punished without mercy. And as to the razing of Delhi, those who crice out against it knew nothing of the prestige of that city, which had been the seat of the power of the Mogul. If Delni were destroyed the Mostem prestige would be annihilated, and the nucleus of power would be broken up, which otherwise might be employed in creating another insurrection. And those, too, who argued for the preservation of Delhi betrayed their ignorance of Hindoo character, for the more lenity there was shown to the Hindoos the deeper would be the impression upon their mind that the Europeans were afraid of them. These were his views of the matter, and he thought they would see that while he deprecated indiscriminate slaughter, he asked for justice only."

MR. HENRY DRUMMOND.

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MR. HENRY DRUMMOND.

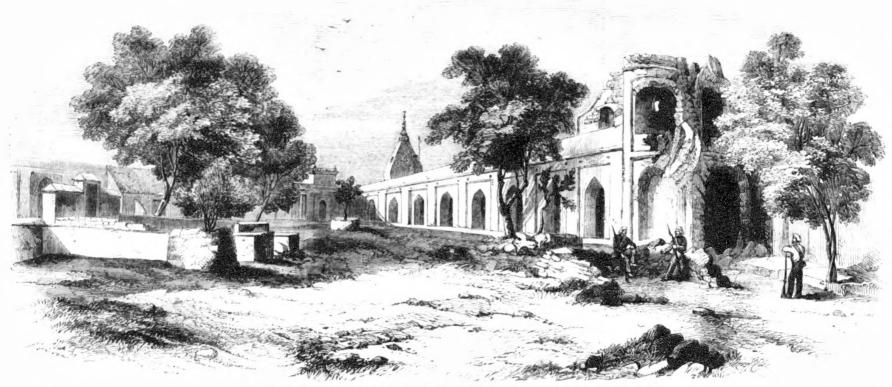
The Chertsey Agricultural Association kept its anniversary celebration at Chertsey, on Friday (the 23rd). Mr. Henry Drummond was the chief spokesman at the dinner which concluded the proceedings of the day. In touching on the Indian question, he expressed his belief that the faults committed in India resemble the faults of the whole country, and that had he and his audience been there themselves they would have done the same. Idolatry has been tampered with not only in India but at home; and the consequence has been, that Dr. Wiseman and Dr. Cullen have called on their faith to side against Protestantism. For his part, Mr. Drummond thought that to pray to Mahomet is no worse than to worship the Virgin Mary. He also said that he was disgusted with the cry for vengrance, and that he approved of Lord Canning's proclamation respecting the punishment of mutineers. While he agreed with the Government in sending out all the available troops, he was of opinion that we must not trust too much in others; for there is some one in the neighbourhood of this country in whom too much trust should not be placed. We must no longer go to sleep in the manner we have gone to sleep. The fault of the English prople is that they do not look ahead; and then, when any great calamity occurs, it is said, "Oh, lawks! who would have thought it?"

HE DUKE OF RUILAND AND EARL HOWE.

ealamity occurs, it is said, "Oh, lawks! who would have thought it?"

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND AND EARL HOWE.

At a meeting in Leicestershire, convened by the High Sheriff of the county in aid of the fund, the Duke of Rutland, after urging the necessity of vigorously suppressing the insurrection, but in a plea for the execution of discriminating, though severe justice, rather than of blind vangeance. He was follow by Earl Howe and Lord Berners, the former of whom thought



INTERIOR OF THE SERAL SUBZEE-MUNDEE .- (FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF ENGINEERS.)

the Government deserving of high praise for the despatch with which troops had been sent out, while the latter dwelt on what he conceived to be our national sin in discouraging Christianity in India. With respect to the Relief Fund, he stated that Major Powys had suggested that, in the listribution of funds of this nature, a recommendation should be sent to the ommittee in London to reserve a large portion of the funds for the widows corphans of the soldiers who lost their lives. Lord Berners believed is at this moment the widows and orphans left totally unprovided for in onsequence of the mutiny numbered no less than 40,000.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON,

A county meeting was held at the Shire Hall, Worcester, on Saturday, pass resolutions and address the Queen on the state of India. Sir John akington spoke at some length. Taking a cheerful view of the last inteligence from India, he said they must all feel that in the hands of Sir Coin Campbell they were safe, and that the courage and generalship which distinguished him on the heights of Alma would not be wanting in his Indian command. But they must bear in mind that from the moment that the rebellion subsided they would have to face one of the most difficult tasks that had ever devolved upon a Government to execute. The first question would be—Was the extraordinary idea that a vast country like India could be governed by a company of merchants, to be carried out, or ought the direct authority of the Crown of England to be exercised? Twice had that double government been tried, and twice had it been thrown down. Another question would also arise—What was to be the mode of raising the revenue of India? Were we to continue to raise these revenues under the late oppressive system like the revenue raised on land or on sait, or from some unworthy and immoral source, such as the sale of opium? A third and not an easy question would relate to the army. Were we to abandon the

native army? Were we to have a native army organised and recruited in a manner violating every dietate of common prudence and common sense, or an army organised on a different principle, so that we might be able to regard it in England as an effective force? Lastly, he would refer to a question already deep in the minds of thinking Englishmen, and which would be, perhaps, the most difficult of all to deal with hereafter in India—Was the flag of England to be prostituted to the support and honour of the barbarous rites of Indian superstition? Sir John Pakington concluded by expressing his confidence that India would have a bright and happy future.

SKETCHES IN THE CAMP BEFORE DELHI.

This is (or was) the most advanced post to the front of the British camp before Delhi. Its original purpose was religious; and it was dedicated by the Hindoos to Ram Swamee, a name immediately seized upon by our soldiers and converted into Ram Sammy. Henceforward it was universally called the Ram Sammy House; and as such it is set down in recent plans of the city and its neighbourhood. It is so near the position held by our batteries that it was at first occupied by the enemy, who opened from it a musketry fire on our gunners. They were consequently driven out without loss of time, and the temple converted into a strong outpost. For this purpose it was surrounded with a broad earthwork. Being only 800 yards from the Moree bastion, it afforded an easy mark for the enemy, who directed some of their heavy guns upon it. The effect of two days' fire is shown in the engraving on page 289. Long before the assault was made the temple and whatever buildings surrounded it were a heap of ruins

Interior of seral in the subzee-munder.

The sketch on this page represents an ordinary serai or resting-place for travellers, which was also converted into a strong defensible post by the British. All these serais are on the same plan, and most of them have been built by charitable persons for public use. That in which we are particularly interested consists of a large, square court-yard, with one main gateway. The exterior presents to view mere high, flat walls, with no attempt at ornament or beauty. Opening into the interior all round is a row of double chambers, or rather cells, as each one is merely four rough walls with a vaulted roof. In the centre of the court is a raised terrace for the Mahometans to kneel on as they pray morning and evening, with their faces turned towards the sacred city of their faith. The only attempt at decoration is the gateway, which is made a prominent feature by being a storey higher than the rest of the building; here the corners of the windows, doors, and arch, are all of sandstone, neatly and elaborately carved with floral patterns.

THE SERAI PICKET IN THE SUBZEE-MUNDEE.

In the engraving on page 297, our readers have a view of the most advanced picket held by our men on the right flank. It was in the Subzee-Mundee, on the main road from Delhi, and was always held by two or three companies of European troops. The building in the centre, facing the road, is a Hindoo temple, surrounded by a high stone wall, which was loopholed by our soldiery. In the rear of this wall is a line of buildings with flat roofs (which afforded most acceptable cover for the picket); and on the ton a grood sand-hag argant with loopholes was raised to the on the top a good sand-bag parapet, with loopholes, was raised to the height of four feet. The actual temple is the building, represented in our engraving, with the dome; and though small, it is a very creditable specimen of architecture. The large yellow sandstone blocks of which it is con



ARAB, WEDDING FETE REPRESENTED BY ZOUAVES IN THE CAMP AT CHALONS.



VISITING THE CAVALRY LINES IN THE CAMP AT CHALONS, THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON

structed join each other with the most perfect exactness, and the ornament is remarkably well disposed, and neatly cut. Even the wooden doors are carved with a degree of elaborate detail which only many weeks of patient labour could have achieved.

THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

In a previous number of the "Illustrated Times" we gave some account of the Châlons camp; we now propose to illustrate a few incidents of recent occurrence there.

The soldiers, as we have said, were not kept idle. Reviews were frequent; weather permitting, they were put daily through a variety of the most complicated evolutions, and, on the whole, passed through a good season of discipline. To a spectator, the most interesting, as well as the most amusing, among the troops in the camp, were the Zouaves, who, not withstanding the unfavourable weather and the constant work, found time to cultivate gardens, get up masquerades and a series of feles peculiar to themselves. A week or two since they gave a representation of an Arab wedding, which the Emperor honoured with his presence, and he seemed

greatly amused by the scene, which is thus described by a correspondent. Upwards of a hundred Zouaves draped themselves in sheeting, so arranged as to present a close imitation of the Arab costume. They then commenced dancing to wild and discordant music, which was as characteristic as the dance, and brought back many a reminiscence to those familiar with Arab life. The young bride, personated by a rollicking Zouave (demure at present), was clad from head to foot in white, as is customary in Algeria, so that her face should be seen by no impertinent admirer. During the dance she remained seated on the ground, surrounded by old matrons, who sang in praise of her many virtues. The dance and other festivities lasted for more than an hour, and on the Emperor retiring, he was accompanied by the whole troop of French Bedouins, who lighted his path with torches, and sang, danced, and yelled around him until he reached his quarters. These Zouaves have been the real life of the camp. They are worthy old soldiers—that is, they have seen many campaigns and have fought many hard battles, and have done long and good service for France, which may be pardoned for being proud of them.

The Duke of Cambridge accompanied the Emperor to witness the performance of the Arab wedding, and requested that the principal actors

might be introduced to him. 'This request was 6? course complication and the Duke repaid their exertions by a few neat compliments on the very clever manner in which they had severally played their parts.

The Emperor's bivouse was in the centre of a cluster of trees; but, as we have said in a previous article, his Majesty was not unprovided with comfortable tent, near which we e pitched two smaller ones for the occupation of the Duke of Cambridge and Marshal Vaillant. Behind the Emperor's pavilion were those of his aides-de-camp. His Majesty frequently dined in the open air, and after dinner took his coffee and cigarette before the camp fire in company of the guests of the evening. Occasionally the evenings were diversified by a visit to the regimental bivonaev and the interchange of a few words with the soldiers. The Duke of Cambridge, who accompanied his Majesty on one of these rounds, was heard to express his high approbation of the bearing of the men.

The activity of the Emperor, all things considered, is surprising. After witnessing and directing the manceuvres which occupied from three to four hours, his Majesty, accompanied by his staff and an escort of Cent Gardes, often visited all the lines. The above illustration represents him inspecting the eavalry lines.



THE EMPEROR'S BIVOUAC AT THE CHALONS CAMP

THE PANIC AT NEW YOFK.

The commercial intelligence from the United States is still of a most dismal character. The banks throughout the country have suspended, and a number of large mercantile establishments have failed. Confidence appears to be entirely lost. Some of the letters and papers speak in rather hopeful terms of the future, alleging that the worst is now over, and that the tide of improvement will very soon set in; but others, on the contrary, say that the system of trade has been so unsound, and the course taken by some of the banks so injurious, first in the undue extension of credits, and next in their injudicious curtailment, that disaster must be more widely spread before the turning point I as been reached. There is no doubt that the catter is the general opinion in New York.

The panic appears to have reached a crisis on the 18th of October. A correspondent of the "Times" says:—

"Picture to yourself the immense crowd that four years ago lined the Strand to witness the funeral procession of the Dake of Wellington, all ciothed in masculine labiliments, the universal black smoke pipe of Lendon exchanged for the many-coloured shouched hats of New York, the smooth-shaved faces covered with brains and the mouths draped with moustaches, the jolly English expression elong-sted and careworn, and the round check sunker; lancy those easy, carriers sughtiseers thus metamorphosed, all pressing into Lombard Street, with a hurried anyonis pace, ero cling and joatling their neighbours in their haste until competed by their very numbers to dron the slawly moving ilmes marching sud countermarching up and down the centre of excitement; imagine Lombard Street extanded to twice its length, and its intitior enlarged to more than twice the present width, and every third house a bank, with depositors or bill-holders ben't upon obtaining gold for their debts, and you will have a jeral like of the condition of wall Street, that should be a subject to the 18th. New York was in a state of coownlaion. A financial earthq

Next morning the partial suspension became general. The Illinois Central Railway Company yielded to the storm, and made an assignment; the Eric allowed its acceptances to be protested; and the Michigan Central, in the modest language of its Boston friends, deferred the payment of its

Central Railway Company yielded to the storm, and made an assignment; the Erie allowed its acceptances to be protested; and the Michigan Central, in the modest language of its Boston friends, deferred the payment of its floating debt.

The liquidations of the various banks since the commencement of the panic amount in round numbers to 18,000,000 dollars.

The entire suspension of specie payments of the New York and Boston banks is regarded as the most satisfactory event that could happen; and it appears the "rush" of the 13th was concerted on purpose to force this step on the directors. The writer of the money article in the "Times" says, that had it been taken a fortnight earlier, an immense amount of ruin might have been averted. "The banks after having by their mismanagement brought about the state of affairs which rendered the panic possible, sought to save themselves by the sacrifice of the whole mercautile community; but the public at last have taken the matter in their own hands, and forced them to a stoppage, which will place them in the same condition with their victims, and thus terminate the struggle. Their course had been simply this:—By a system of most imprudent advances they had encouraged the public to rely on abundant accommodation, not only on bills of exchange, but on the bonds and promissory notes of railway and other corporations. When the over-issues of this latter class of securities began to excite alarm, and it was seen by a knot of speculators that if they could be brought into sudden discredit, general confusion would ensue, the banks turned round upon those they had deluded, and not merely refused further accommodation, but called in, as far as possible, all that had oeen granted. Of course, universal fright followed, but as firm after firm went down, the banks still boasted that they were determined to maintain themselves, and actually excited some sort of admiration at the grandenr of their resolve. But it was plain they could not succeed, and that even supposing their charters, an

THE CASE OF MES. CUNNINGHAM was called for trial in New York on the 13th inst., but the defendant failed to appear. She has fled to parts unknown.

Mr. Crawford, the American sculptor, died on the 8th instant.

A Lynch-Law Fight in Groegia.—A band of thieves having for some time committed depredations on the property of farmers at Heneygall, it was determined by the "Reguistors" (Lynch-hawyers) to rid the country of them. Aecordingly they were ordered off, with a promise that if they went quietly they should be paid their traveling expenses and receive compensation for what little property (a small settlement in Georgia) they left behind. Amongst those notified was a men named Moses Hornaby and his family—his wife, one grown son (Mike), and three small children. Moses, says an informant, coacleded not to go; but still led the "Regulators" to believe that he would do so. Failing to fulfil his agreement by the specified time, fourteen mounted "Regulators," only two of whom were unarmed, appeared one morning at Hornsby's door, and a Dr. Foreman advanced to parley. At this moment a chot was fired from the house, through a sort of porthole, at Foreman, missing his knee a few inches and striking his horse dead beneath him. Almost at the same moment a full load of buckshot was ledged in the left breast of Rumpt, another "Regulator," who wheeled his horse round, and crying out to his contrades to scatter, galloped off a short distance and fell dead. The firing continued rapidly and with terrible fatality from the house for some minutes. The party scatter das quickly as possible, but left four of their number upon the field—one dead, two dangerously wounded, and one with a fractured ancle. Three horses were also shot. In the midst of this firing, young Radeiff, satisfied that his wound was fatal, determined to have revenge, and crawing to a stump, rested his gam upon it, and fired through the porthole, emptying the contents of one barrel in the face and breast of old Hornsby, killing him. Casting his eyes to another par

PRESSURM ON THE LEISH BANKS.—A partial run on the banks in Tipperary, Beltest, and Armach, took place tast week, but all demands were promptly met.

THE SEPOY JOURNAL.—The "Nation" newspaper has been "kicked out" of the Commercial News-runn of New Ross—the borough which formerly returned Mr. Gavan Duffy to the Sexon Parliament. The voting was as follows:—For retaining the "Nation," 15; against, 34. Its late sepay essays led to its expulsion, which was moved by Dr. Howlett, a respectable Roman Catholic gentleman.

THE EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND —Last year the numbers who left freignd

million of the Irish population. I rese figures have some bearing upon the question of recruiting.

MUEDDE IN TUPPERABY.—Mr. Eliks, steward to Mr. Trant, of Dovea, was proceeding home from Templemore in a car. When near Kitrush, some bushes were observed in the road; and Mr. Eliks's servant got down to remove theirs, when a musket was fired from behind a ditch, and Mr. Eliks fed mortally wounded, surviving only for an hour. The piece was heavily loaded with slugs. The murderer is unfortunately still at large. Mr. Eliks, who was a Scotchman, is described as a respectable, unoffending man, and much respected. He had recently bought some property in the Encombered Estates Goort; and on the place coming into his hands, he was compelled to exict some tenants. This is the only cause that can be assigned for the murder.

Acquittal of Spollen.—The Crown has sustained another defeat in the attempt to make James Spollen anneable to justice. The commission was opened last week before Barons Greene and Richards, and the latter having delivered his charge, the grand jury retired to consider the several bills sent un before them. After an absence of about two hours they returned into court, and the foreman announced that they had found "No bill" in the cuse of James Spoller, charged with lareeny from the premises of the rudway company, of which Mr. Little was cashier. Spollen is to be discharged from custody in the ordinary course at the close of the commission.

The Balpast Frauds.—It is thought more than probable that Moore is still.

with larceny from the premises of the radical company of which Mr. Little was cashier. Spollen is to be discharged from custody in the ordinary esures at the close of the commission.

The Brlfart Frauds.—It is thought more than probable that Moore is still in England or in America. Last week a jury was empanelled to ascertain the value of the property which John Moore was possessed of on the 23rd inst. They found that he was possessed of a certain dwelling-house and stores, and a bonded warehouse, as a tenant from year to year, and that his interest therein was of the value of 5s.; and that he was also possessed of stock in trade in his warehouse, and some furniture and debts for goods soid and delivered, and also vectain promissory notes and bills of exchange which are in the Bank of Ireland, to the amount of £1,773. They also found that he was possessed of 256 packages of tea, now to her Majesty's Customs, valued at about £1,000, and that there as as to peach in the Bank of Ireland a charge on lands to the value of £560, belonging to John James Moore, on which the bank has a lien. The extent of the frand on the Customs is under £5,000; on private parties it amounts to about £1,000. It has been said that a "gentleman" something like Mr. Moore committed suicide in Jersey litely.

Madlle Piccolomini in Dublin.—The oners season in Dublin closed on Saturday with "Don Giovanni," in which Madlle Piccolomin appeared. The rash to witness this last representation is described as as ful; and the performance was several times interrupted by the "thunders of applause" which Piccolomini was called upon to receive. There seems to have been a studied ovation, indeed; for we read that "from the roof of the theatre, in front of the stage, a very beautiful syeath, or corousl, composed or natural flowers of the rarest kind, was seen descending, being let down by siender strings from the root of the stage, and the protessed card was attached by red, blue, and white ribbons to the wreath, bearing the following inscription:—"With t

THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. Hall axwell's report to the Board of Trade on the agricultural statistics of Scotland, dated October 21st, has been published. It intumstes a diminished acreage of wheat, beans, peas, potatoes, mangel, and flax; and an increase in every other crop. The whole extent in cultivation is this year 3.556.72 acres; last year it was 3.545.191 acres. The following figures give the acres for the two years respectively under some of the more important crops:—Wheat, 223,152 and 263,325; burley, 185,387 and 165,735; oats, 338,613 and 918,644; beans, 39,186 and 40,470; pictates, 139,819 and 149,351; turnips, 476,691 and 460,131; bare failow, 18,582 and 15,404; the first-named figures being in every case the acreage of 1857. The largest increase, it will be seen, is in the bariey crop. The number of horses in Scotland has increased this year from 179,853 to 185,409; of cattle from 193,703 to 195,198; of sheep the number has dimensibled from 5.816,560 to 5,683,168; of swine the number has increased from 126,224 to 146,354.

THE PROVINCES.

CHARGES OF FORGERY AGAINST A HULL CORN MERCHANT.—A meeting for the choice of assignees and proof of debts, "in re Henry Smith Bright," was held at the Hull Bankrupter Court last week, when debts to the amount of £101.437 18s. 2d. over proved. In consequence of disclosures made at this examination, the bankrupt was placed in the prisoners' dock at the Police-court on a charge of forgery in the endersement of eix bills of exchange, and also with uttering those bills with a guilty knowledge of their being forgeries. He was remanded.

on a charge of lorgery in the endersement of extonage, and also with uttering those bills with a guilty knowledge of their being forgeries. He was remanded.

Education and the Public Service.—Mr. Gladstone made a speech to the Governors of the Liverpool Collegiate School, on Thursday week. He wreed the great manufacturing tewns to increase their connection with the Universities, and assured time that both Oxford and Cambridge will readily co-operate with them. He spoke of the patronage system employed in the entrance to the nublit service, described it as the curse and plague of the country, and argued that office should be the reward of honourable exertion. "It will, in my opinion," sudde, "be a great and happy day—amidst all the difficulties that attend this subject—if we can see, as I really begin to believe we shall see, these offices offered as the premiums and rewards of honourable exertion to the boys, who, however they may dissinguished themselves by their talents, character, and conduct at schools, feel that their natural career lies in the direction of rendering service to their country as the holders of public offices."

The NOTTINGHAM MURDER.—Since the publication of the offer of £100 reward by the Government for the conviction of the murderer in this case, five more persons have been apprehended on assiption, making, altogether, ten who have been taken into custody. On Friday evening information was received at Nottingham of the apprehension of a man at Saffron Walden, Esser, whose appearance was thought to answer the description of the supposed monderer. His appearance and dress correspond very minutely with those of the man of whom the police are in search. On Saturday morning a letter arrived from Clitheroe enclosing a portrait of a man who had been apprehended at that place. His name is William Kennerich, and his age, height, and hair, very much resemble those of the supposed criminal. A man has also been arrested at Dundalk, Ireland; another at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and a fifth at Cambridge, but

semile blose of the suppose criminal. A man has she she arrested at Dundalk, Ireland; another at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and a fifth at Cambridge; but the latter has been discharged.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT BEVERLEY.—Helen Hatfield, a servant in the house of Mr. Martia, of Beverley, was lately murdered by a fellow-servant, the gardener. The murderer (whose name is Baker) had for some time past been paying his addresses to the deceased. Instigated, it is supposed, by jealousy, he first destroyed the young women's life by nearly cutting her head from the body, and then inflicted a frightful would upon his own throat. The murder was committed in the garden, where Baker also was found. He was not at first expected to live, but he has greatly rallied, and it is thought may now recover. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Baker, a warrant for whose committal was made out.

The Liverpool Boxough Bank.—The Liverpool Borough Bank closed its doors on the 27th; but the Directors aftervaris issued a notice to the effect that having perfected certain arrangements with the Bank of England, they would re-open on Friday (yesterday) and discharge all liabilities. The hope which this notice inspired was soon destroyed, nowever, by another to this effect.—"The arrangements with the Bank of England not having been yet completed, the business of this Bank will not be resumed until turther notice.

A Deserted Vessel.—The crew of a Welsh schooner took into Grimsby a Dutch vessel, found about fifty miles from the mouth of the Humber, totally deserted. The vesset was laden with corn, and when found had about five teet of water in her hold, her sails and rigging were very little injured, and the water was soon got under. The captain and crew have since arrived at Grimsby; they abandoned her under the conviction that she would soon sink.

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST IN THE CENTRAL AMERICA amount to 199.

SHIPWRECKS

A MELANCHOLY list of casualties at sea, resulting from the gale of Thursdoning to week, was communicated to Loyd's on Saturday. The storm rag d with tear all violence on the East coast, and between the Sparn and the Sain some ownty vessels, some of a large class, were lost, with, we regret to add, a very ameniande sacrifice of life. The gale commenced only on Tauristay from the N.E., and as the evening advanced the wind increased to the fury of a hurricine transfer with the year.

Barber Sanus. The crew took to the ring of, but the stop specially going to ces, the whole of them, including Mrs. Bailour, the captain's wire, but expends on the Meapolitan barque Leone, also on three hours later two ships, one the Neapolitan barque Leone, also on the Tyre, bound to Palermo, and the South Durham, for London, trom derland, went upon the North Seroly Sand, and soon went to pieces. One of the South Durham's creatwere saved. Those of the Leone were not tomate; they were rescued by the Emperor true, although much exhaust the pilot who had charge of the ship was drowned. The brig Zillah, Watson master, bound to London from Hartley of, was driven one at Whiterion. Her sais were blown away, and she went on the bone of a Workerton distribution of the sais were considered. The own the fear ull surf running against her. Three of the crew were rescued in ket-lines, but the captain, the mate, and four of the hands perished. The owner to burders.

at the captain, the mate, and four of the hards perismonent to pieces.

Interpretation of the mate, and four of the hards perismonent to pieces.

Schooler Argo, from Sunderland, bound to Yarmouth, was driven astored the wreck between the tree were also saved.

The wreck betweened on the Scroby, to the brig Robert and Aon, for School to the programment of the material sources, the second of the material sources. The school was tree that the control of wreck box been observed, and and many in an Hartepool to Southwood, toundared in the South Roads. Revenue the statistic of the school of the same fearful weather was easily lost on the Hisborough Sand. A fine Norwegian barque leden with designificants although the school of disabled ships put into Harwich lardour; and of rough the school of disabled ships put into Harwich lardour; and of rough the school of disabled ships put into Harwich lardour; and of rough the school of Market and the Sundariand, which were come in collision with the Catherine, of Whitby, bound to London from proof, and the latter went down with two of her crew. Off Dualing of received the latter got on board the barque. The brig Charles of Evenue in collision with the Progress, of Ostead, from Everpool to Antwerp hards sunk off Folkestone; crew sayed.

Munisiet, on Fritay morning a service of the boat is new, painted ye are, and is newy painted ye are, and is newy possed to have come from the barque lost on the Has brough Sand on Thursday.

At Margate, the San Roque, a Spanish brig, was lost on the Long Sand on Saturday morning. The mast r and mate and four of the crea were drowned.

A packet of papers belonging to the Long. Captain M'Gregor, has been picked up by the coast-quard at Pughan station, B. guor, and a quantity of wreck has been washed ashore there. The Lima Captain M'Gregor, sailed from the Dowis on the 15th of October for Valparais.

The brig Exchange of South Snields left the Tyne with a cargo of coals for Kiel, having no hands. While navigating the Baltic she encauntered a feeraligale, in which her boats were swept away. She also apring a leak, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that she was kept allost. While off the law of Rugen she was found to be sinking, and the moster hoisted a flag of distress. The moster of the Isle of Man schooner Brilliant, though it was blowned a gale at the time, made down to her assistance. When he got within had the men in the brig implored him to endeavour to take them off, as the vessel was sunking under their teet. Two of the Brilliant's teen, Sale and trow, offered to go to the brig in the only beat they had; and had got two appendice lade and three seamen into the host when the brig unfortunately made a roll and stove the boat, throwing all that were in her into the water. Four of them went under the brig's bottom and were drowned. The two men belonging to the schooner fortunately made a roll and stove the boat, throwing all that were in her into the water. Four of them went under the brig's bottom and were drowned. The two men belonging to the schooner fortunately got hold of lines and sprang on board the brig. The fifth poor fellow floated a say on the boat's bottom, and there seemed no prospect of saying him; but the master of the schooner ran his vessel down to sairly the distributed then aga

handling the schooler the chois of the lines were thrown on board of her, and the poor fellows were dragged through the sea and mercifully saved.

The late Floods—The heavy rains of Thursday week flooded some districts of the country north of the metropolis. The whole of Lea marshes was under water, and much damage was done. The great holy of water coming down from that quarter was more than the ordinary watercourses could carry off; and a suspension of traffic was caused on the Eistern Counties Railway by the bursting of one of the culverts near the junction of the main line with the Hertford and Ware branch. About haif a mile further on another culvert gave way; but a temperary bridge, with one line of rails, was completed on Friday, night, and traffic was resumed without interruption upon the main line. The Hertford branch for almost the entire distance was under water on Friday, and the traffic was suspended. This was also the case on the North Woolwich branch, where the water at one time was several feet in depth. The stoppage of the traffic was one, however, owing to any fall of the bridges, or destruction of the permanent way, but to the floods which covered the railway. In some parts of Essex, at Colchester and Chelmsford, and in the neighbourhood of Maldon, the floods destroyed a great deal of agricultural property. Near Bornham, a young farmer, Mr. James Rham, whilst driving with a friend in his guz, aligned to lead the horse through a toterth, lost his footing, and was arouned. At the village of Marden, near Heriford, a blacksmith, named Edward Williams, lost his life in a similar manner. On the southers side of the Thames many houses at Lexisham and Greenvich, in the lower earts of the town, were flooded for hours, and it was necessary to use the fire-engines to pump the water out of the cellars and ground-floor rooms.

The Great Eastern Steam Side and first property as work of much responsibility, and which the ordinary meth d would fail to accomplish. The following is the plan which has been agree

been built to the river will afford he such striking speciacle as that which commonly attends ship launching.

CRUELTX ON SHIP-BOARD, AND THE CONSEQUENCES.—Twenty-two Malays have been tried at the Hagne for firing and descring the Dutch barque Twente, when off Madeira, on the 12th of Angust, 1856. The Crown demonded capital punishment for the ringleader, and various terms of penal servitude for the others. In the course of the evidence, it transpired hat they had been treated with systematic cruelty by their captain, exasperated to madness, and induced to seek revenge by fastening down the captain and his mates in the cabin, and then firing the ship. The trial based ten days, as all the forms and evidence were translated into the Malay torque. The sentence is, that the two ringleaders be imprisoned for five years, and two others for three years; and that the other eighteen be acquitted. The Crown microles to appeal against this decision. In the meantime, the sequited eighteen are detained.

THE BERKKLEY FRERGE.—Mr. Grantley Berkeley has written a long letter to the journals, describing a quarrel which took place among the brothers of the

THE BERKELSY FERRACE.—Mr. Grantley Berkelsy has written a long ie to the journals, describing a quartel which took place among the brothers of late Earl Fitzliardings on the morning or his fineral, and under the same with his corpse. The quarrel all related to the Berkeley peerage, of course; Mr. Grantley Berkeley declares that the meeting was packed in order to dam his interest in it. Mr. Grantley Berkeley does not seem to perceive that all interest the affair can possibly have for the world is as it affords a peculiar ample of intemperance and indecency.

Literature.

Riterature.

Popular Ecrors Explanned and Illustrated: a Book for Old and Young.

By John Timbs, F.S.A., &c.—London: Kent and Co.

This volume forms one of a series entitled "Things not Generally Known," and contains expositions of several hundred popular errors. Mr. Timbs's work is resilt too interesting to be read through at any one, two, or halt-dozen sittings: or it is impossible to avoid turning from one page to the other—from the beginning to the end, and from fallower, the faling of salt, and from fallowers are to mistakes in reference to the transfuls apider, and from fallowers in connection with the sundower, the faling of salt, and John the Baptist's locusts, to fictions on the subject of the weight of a man before and after dinner, Nosh's ark, and the nine of diamonds. But it is a book which may be perpetually referred to, and which may be read section by section for meny a day.

The nim of the author is professedly "to be accurate and agreeable by way of abstract and table anecdote, so as to become an advantageous and amusing guest at any intellectual fireside;" but his valuable production may have a more important result than this. The absurdities which are believed in by the servants of this day, were the convictions of their masters and instresses in the last century; and many opinions held by persons of more education even now, are probably destined to be secured by the well-informed portion of the next generation. In the present "enlightened size" (on whose pretensions, by the way, Mr. Timb's work may be considered a satire under another title) cooks believe in tallow winding-sheets—an error for the gradual extirpstion of which we are probably indebted to the introduction of composite candles. Housekeepers are frightened by the death-watch (whose portrait Mr. Timbs presents to us in his frontispiece); and even persons who have servants of their own object to thirteen persons at a dimer table. To each and all those classes we recommend the "Popular Errors Explained."

With regard to the treatmen

At the same time we must admit that in one or two instances the author, in his laudable anxiety to set forth the origin of an alleged popular fallacy, almost leads us to believe that the commonly-received opinion is by no means fallacious. Sailors (to quote a case in point) have a notion that soy is made from cockroaches; and however absurd the belief may appear, the author very properly investigates the cause of its existence. The Chinese at Canton have, it seems, a large soy manufactory, and they are particularly solicitous to obtain cockroaches from ships; from which circumstance, sailors immediately (and not very unreasonably, as it will afterwards be shown) conclude that the Chinese are in the habit of making the offensive beetles into soy—a sauce which is considered by some persons, who we presume are unacquainted with the notion in question, to be very agreeable. Mr. Timbs, who is certainly fond of soy, and wishes to persuace himself that the cockroach theory is a "fallacy," declares that the insect in question is used by the Chinese as &shing bait; but immediately afterwards he informs us that common sait and water, saturated with the juices of the cockroach, has all the odour and some of the flavour and qualities of soy, "so that," as the author is obliged to admit in spite of his stomach, "the sailors' notion after all may not be far from the truth."

We have no space for extracts, otherwise there are available ones to be

the flavour and qualities of soy, "so that," as the atthor is obliged on admit in spite of his stonach, "the sailors' notion after all may not be far from the truth."

We have no space for extracts, otherwise there are available ones to be found at every pape. However, as we are now approaching the melancholy month, which the Fullacians (if we may coin the word, they form a tolerably large seci) believe to be peculiarly fertile in suicides, it may interest our readers to hear that fewer suicides take place in November than in any other mouth of the year. The great months for suicides are just those in which we should least expect them to be committed, that is to say, the sunny months of June and July. The merry month of May is also a favourite one for the performance of this act of desperation; the May suicides being to those of November in the proportion of something more than two and a half to one. It should be also remarked that the French, who perist in regarding us as a suicidal nation, kill themselves in about five times as many instances as we do. The Irish and Neapolitans in all their misery are so fond of life that they scarcely kill themselves in about five times as many instances as we do. The Irish and Neapolitans in all their misery are so fond of life that they scarcely kill themselves in about five times as pecimen of the vulgar errors (in the full sense of the word) which Mr. Timbs exposes, we may mention that which exists on the subject of the inutility of classical learning. This absurd doctrane has been circulared by violently popular journals; but the author of the volume before us sufficiently proves that almost every popular truism is untrue, and that almost every popular axiom is unworthy of belief.

Our Anglo-Indian Army. By Captain Raffer, author of "The Guards," &c.—London: David Bryce.

A Celebrafte author and Emperor has remarked, in one of his proclamations to his military supporters, "that the history of a nation is the history of its armies." Of course this, as a general propositi

English readers are, however, not quite so fanciful as Captain Rafter imagines. As regards their ignorance, they will not only be "astonished to hear that this army numbers upwards of 300,000 men of all arms,"

but they will be exceedingly surprised to hear that it is "one of the best

but they will be exceedingly surprised to hear that it is "one of the best drill d and disciplined forces in existence."

An historian is certainly not colled upon to exhibit the spirit or prophecy; and we cannot blame Captain Rafter for milling to notice that of which no one else perceived the sughtest sign. Nevertheless, it appears strange to read, in a work so lately written, that, "under all circumstrances, and in any crises that may supervice from the machinitions of foreign or domestic foes, they can look with confidence to the East for a numerous, well-disciplined, and well-appointed army of second, almost as brave as their European comrades, and for every purpose of the field equally competent in all places where their physical powers are not paralysed, as in Afighanistan, by the severity of the climate." The opening chapters, on the organisation of the Anglo-Indian army, possess peculiar value at the present moment, and the narrative portion of the work is interesting throughout.

peculiar value at the present moment, and the narrative portion of the work is interesting throughout.

India: its History, Climate, and Productions; with a full account of the Origin, Progress, and Development of the Bengal Muliny, and Suggestions as to the Future Government of India. By J. H. Stocqueler, The host of works on the subject of Russia that appeared soon after the commencement of the late war, are now nearly outnumbered by the swarms of books relating to India with which Loudon has been visited since the outbreak of the sepoy mutiny. The advantage which the Indian productions possess over the Russian offsirs is that of being written or compiled by persons who know something about the places they describe, and who have at all events seen the country and possessed the power or making themselves understood by its natives. Mr. Stocqueler informs us, in the work which forms the subject of this notice, that he lived tweaty-one years in India. He adds that, during that time, he had not a day's illness; and we are therefore the more astonished that, in the course of a residence of something like a quarter of a century, he could find nothing more worthy of chronicling than the seanty hints and observations which form the original portion of the volume before us.

What do our readers think of this sort of style for an opening?

"Marginicent enterprises, incomparable heroism, unequalled saggedly, incredible cruelly, horrible superstition, woods rink the reversance, grandenr of emergition, multiplied instances of the lottlest efforts and the most abject discardation of humarity—the meeting at once of the extremities of the surfament the courtemptible: these and a thousand other subjects strike the mind when the pash history and the present condition of British India are correct upon consideration.

Another passage, in the second page, is less imposing and even less intelligible:—

"India is a marvellous problem, a phenomenon which puzzles the piblic spilor,"

Another passage, in the second page, is less imposing and even less intelligible:

"India is a marvellous problem, a phenomenon which puzzles the philosopher, while it claims the philanthropist."

Has the above passage any meaning? If so, we should like to be made acquainted with it. We must deny, in the first place, that India is a "problem." We can understood Mr. O'Connell, or Professor Porson, whoever the hero of the variously-told anecdote may have be a silencing the foul-mouthed fishwoman with the appellation of "isosceles triangle," but what can India have done to Mr. Stocqueler to deserve to be called a "problem?" It might just as well be called a theorem or a corollary. In one sense only can the word be applied to the subject of Mr. Stocqueler's work. A problem, according to its geometrical definition, is "so bething to be done." Now, India was something to be "done." Mr. Stocqueler has certainly done it, though we cannot compliment him much on his performance.

to be done." Now, India was something to be "done." Mr. Stoequeler has certainly done it, though we cannot compliment him much on his performance.

Again, why should a phenomenon which puzzles the philosopher charm the philanthropist? Putting India out of the question, can any such "phenomenon" exist? Is the philanthropist charmed to see the philosopher puzzled? It so, we cannot say much for his philanthropist. Or is the philosopher puzzled at seeing the philanthropist charmed? In that case we must have but a mean opinion of his philanthropist charmed? In that case we must have but a mean opinion of his philanthropist charmed? In that case we must have but a mean opinion of his philanthropist charmed? In that case we must have but a mean opinion of his philanthropist charmed? In that case we must have but a mean opinion of his philanthropist charmed? In that case we must have but a mean opinion of his philanthropist charmed? In that case we must have but a mean opinion of his philanthropist charmed? In that case we must have better and social position which in one will care to deny. But suppose a man has made up his mind to go to India whether or no, he may still wish to form some idea as to the best mode of preserving his hver. He of course begins by investing one shilling and sixpence in Mr. Stoequeler's book, and then turning to the chapter on climate, reads as follows:—

"The are of the hills is purer and cooler than that of the plains."

This is valuable information to begin with; what follows is still better —

"The presence of jungle and swamp is more permetous than their absence."

After that the reader is prepared to be told that—

"Each Presidency is more or more well that."

"Excessive aridity is as injurious as superabundant molsture."

And, finally, that—

"Each Presidency is more or more permetous than their absence."

The best chapters in the book are those on European society in India. Here Mr. Stoequeler feels at home, and writes interestingly counted. The

After that the reader is prepared to be told that—

"Excessive ardidty is as infurious as superabundant moisture."

And, finally, that—

"Each Presidency is Morr or Less affected by its difference of geographical position."

The best chapters in the book are those on European society in India. Here Mr. Stocqueler feels at home, and writes interestingly enough. The reflections, however, with which the book is interspersed are unworthy of anyone, and the compilation is generally clumy.

The Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology. New Series, No. VIII. Edited by Fornes Winslow, M.D., D.C.L. London: J. Churchill.

This is one of the most interesting of our quarterly reviews, and by far the most valuable of those which are devoted to special subjects. The questions to which Dr. Forbes Winslow more particularly devises himself, occupy a mean position between medicine and metaphysics, and without the study of psychology no one can arrive at any sound knowledge either of the human bind. It human bind. If it has sometimes been stated with only a superificial appearance of trich, that metaphysical learning is of no practical value, it is undeniable that amera knowledge of madoux, considery, and materia medical leaves the physician simply a physician—that is to say, a man who is conversant with certain physical laws, but who from his ignorance of mental phenomena, is utterly unable to understand half the cases which, if he intend to cultivate the highest branch of his profession, will inevitably come beneath his notice. In other words, he will understand eathing of insanity, indiucinations, hypochondria, and iffy kinds of "nervousess" (so called for want of a better name), which the student of psychology qualities himself to treat witt success.

The most valuable paper in the number of the "Psychological Journal" at present before us, is the first, entitled "The Mission of the Psychologist"—being the address delivered by Dr. Forbes Winslow, do the occasion of his taking the chair as President of the Associ

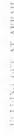
BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

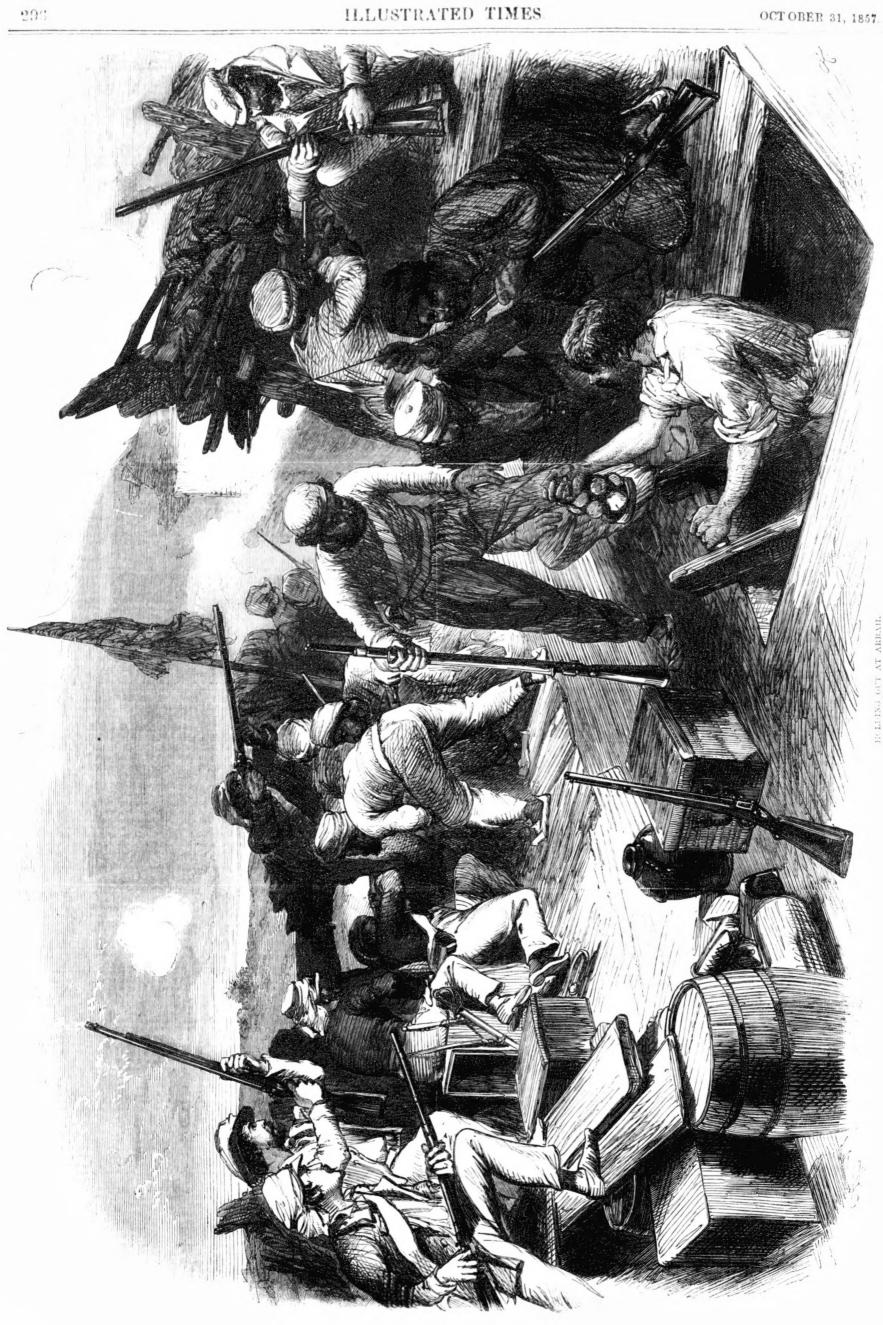
THE FIGHT AT ARRAH.

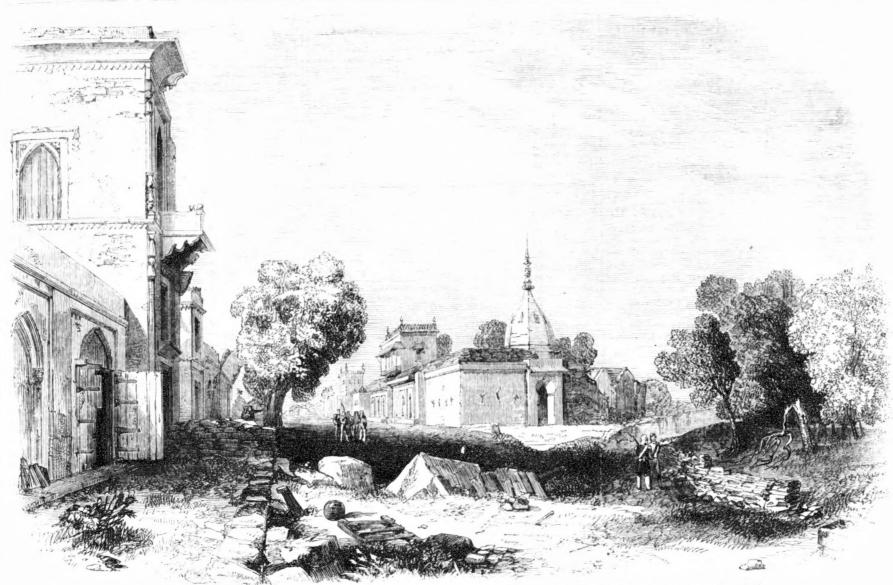
THE FIGHT AT ARRAH.

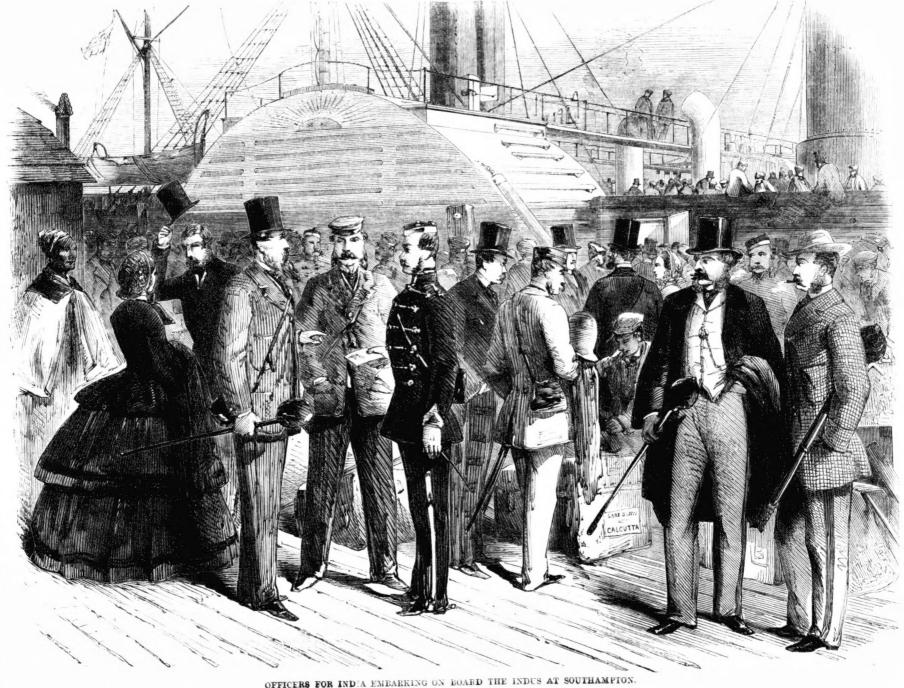
We have already in a previous number related how bravely the little garrison at Arrah held out against the mutineers until the arrival of Major Eyre. The melancholy story of the defeat of the 10 h Regiment, which previously marched from Dinapore to the relief of Arrah, is also familiar to our readers; but some extracts from a letter written by Serient Deane, who took a prominent part in that fight in the dark, will still be found interesting. The serjeant says:—

"We marched between thirteen and tourteen miles, till we were within, I should say, half a mile of Arrah. It was then about eleven o'clock and was pitchdark. We were pissing between what appearse to be two thick groves, or as they call them out here, tones, when all in a moment the whole pace was illuminated and as clear as day from the flashes of upwards of 3,000 maskets. Down went the leading section. Every man was killed except three privace myself, and the officer. Old Danbar, our communder, was actually riddled. My shako was knocked over my eyes, and when I looked at it nex morning there were four bullet holes in it, and two through my haversack. The men who were killed tell towards me, and in a moment I was knocked lead over heels into a ditch on the side of the road, with about two feet of water in it. However, it is saved my life, for immediately after they let another volley fly, which saept clean over my head. I arose as quickly as I could clear myself of the poor fellows on the top of me, and, my God, what a scene I witnessed! The road was still purtially illuminated with the flishes of the muskets. I had only time to give a hasty glance around me. There were upwards of a had was gained and the brutal sepoys bayoneting all alike, both dead and wounded. After the firsh to ley had been fired at us, and they were not above four yas from as at the time—all discipline was lost, nor was it regained, nor could we make the slightest attempt at a formation. However, the innate bravery of the









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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

SOME POLITICAL QUESTIONS

SINCE the Indian mutiny broke out, no question of mere politics has had a hearing in Empland. The Extern interest has been as awfully maintained as it was suddenly awakened. The fail of Deini closes an act of the tragedy, however; and before the curidin rises on the new series of events, it may be as well to consider some European and domestic points which have been passed over lately from sheer want of time to begrow upon them.

want of time to bestow upon them.

It is not improbable that England's Indian difficulties will encourage (oay, they have encouraged) some Powers to jush pretentions which at other times would awaken her jealousy and opposition. The "Principalities" question is assuming an ugly look just now. The people there are in tavour of the union under a foreign prince, and so nice is the position that it is hard to say on which side of the question an Englishman's sympathies ought to be lively.

The proposal for the union appeals to many generous, and to some "advanced," ideas. It is the popular side in the construction that it rendencies, intellectual, astional, believers in their own future. They were conquered by the Turks, during the days of Turkish aggression. But, then, modern policy has emancipated Greece; why keep down other provinces which belong to Europe? The first-namea kinedom had a Greek, this has a Latin tradition. From such a point of view, the sympathy ought to go all in favour of the desires of the Principalities. It is true we have supported Turkey in crushing her rebellious vassals, as in Egypt; but then there is the Hellenic precedent for the other coarse, and why class European races with peoples like the degraded Oriental tribes of the Nile, or the picturesque barbarians of Syria?

The feet is that here we find another of the score of anomalies inbarbanans of Syria?

The fact is, that here we find another of the score of anomalies in-

barbarnaus of Syria?

The fact is, that here we find another of the score of anomalies involved in the position of Turkey, which we have always ead would ultimately be the cruse of the great embroilment (northers the ultimate determination of position) of the European Powers,—not as against Russia only, but among themselves. Turkey will never use any power belonging to her for "progress" after the European fashion, simply because she has not the nature for it, and it is a question of breed. Nor will her rigime ever be tolerated with patience now that she has degenerated from a conquering race into a dependent one. But then she is a kind of sandbag, which the West keeps up against Russia, to prevent Russia from getting the Mediterranean; and so long as this is the case, her interests will always be a primary object with our statesmen. If the Principalities should be taken from under her rule, and placed in a quasi-independent position, there is the state Greek difficulty before our eyes. The kingdom would be, perhaps, a Russian appendage, especially if the Prince were taken from any of the smaller German families. The tendency is irresistible in the nature of things—given the latter condition.

To mitigate this danger, it will no do by the proposed to put those provinces under a sovereign either of Napoleon's blood or of his choice. A great Power can only be balanced by a great Power. But, on the other hand, family considerations give way in no very long time before local and per onal ones. A generation or two might ware the new dynasty altogether from its natural and original position; or, worse still, what might not happen in any future crisis where perfect concord and mutual interests existed between Russia and France?

Such are the difficulties of the "union" side of affairs, which yet is the popular and liberal one, as our journals show. It is the corous feature of this question, that he who goes by his liberal sympathies is likely to be playing into the hands of absolution. Let people be carreful, then, fo

side. There are times when doing nothing is a good policy. There is no immediate hurry in this matter. And, as next session will probably give us an insight into the real views of parties contending—and as in any case more information is needed—we recommend a tardier policy than we usually do, and are quite content to prolong the expeciance of the Moldavians and Walachians. They are in

the expeciancy of the Moldavians and Wallachians. They are in constitutional training, these people, just now, and a little more discussion of their projects can do them no harm.

We intend shortly to join some of our contemporaries, in asking what the "Reform" prospects of next session are, even at the risk of exciting the merriment of the minor Ministerial wags. In the meantime, one word describes whatever political activity is now going on—it is decomposition. The row about Orangeism is only one more symptom of the decay of old party organization and old party names. Orange politics are waning in Ireland, as Green politics have waned, because what Ireland most wants now is not anything that any special political system can do. Must modern parties have been the creation of special circumstances, which altering, the parties conthe creation of special circumstances, which altering, the parties continue to exist when their business is over. But an inevitable time comes, when the painfulness of doing nothing is felt. An old Tory, comes, when the painfalness of doing nothing is felt. An old Tory, for instance, of Pitt's school, does not know what to do in England in our day. He was created to keep England from being revolutionised by the French Revolution; but everything is changed since those days, and the old gentleman is like one of those extinguishers which you see in the railings of old-fashioned houses, for the link-boys to put out their links at. His occupation is gone, and whatever of essential or permanent there was in his ideas, is held by plenty of people with whom he does not consider himself allied, because they call themselves by different names. This is, we take it, the case with Orangeism, which is thus of general interest as symbolic of much that is going on in our day. much that is going on in our day.

LAYARD IN INDIA.

PERSONS who wish to read something interesting about India, and who are quite sure they will not be tired of the subject before the next six or are quite sure they will not be tired of the subject before the next six or eight months have passed, will be pleased to hear that Mr. Layard has tarted for Calcutta, and that on his return to England the public are to be made acquainted with the result of his observations and inquiries. Having

heard that there was a mutiny in India, Mr. Layard determined, after some true, to go straight to the country itself, in order to ascertain "wint it was all about;" and before taking his departure he has in at once a modest and mysterious manuer, to inform the whole

country of his movements.

With this view the late member for Ayleshury wrote a letter to a judiciously indiscreet friend named Muckay. Mr. Muckay forwarded this communication in all confidence to a conveniently untrustworthy acquaintance who edits a country newspaper. It is known to those connected with the press, that editors are in the habit of printing all their private letters in the communication of their journals, giving them at the same time the advantage of the largest type and the most connicuous position. Thus it was that Mr. Layard's private note to his friend Mr. Muckay had suddenly thrust upon it the high importance which is usually a tached to an addressing the most connicuous position.

t upon if the loga impo-ention; finally, in the due course of events, the con-sition of the printing office of the "Times." ere is one passage in Mr. Layard's letter which makes it tolerably that after all it has met with no more publicity than it was in-d in the first instance to cuj y. The energetic ex-member for Ayles-ter and the conversing his readiness to represent any constituency

there is one passage in Mr. Layard's letter which makes it defeating clear, that after all it has met with no more publicity than it was intended in the first instance to only. The energetic ex-member for Aylesbury concludes by expressing his readiness to represent any constituency which may do him the honour to elect him during his absence.

Now, constituencies are not in the habit of addressing themselves to Mr. Mackay, with the view of ascertaining whether that gentleman can provide them with a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament. Therefore it appears to us that Mr. Layard's private and confidential letter to his friend Mr. Mackay was intended for the largest amount of publicity that could be conveniently obtained for it. Otherwise it is meaningless, and there is generally some signification in what Mr. Layard does.

With regard to the utility of this voyage of observation, we can safely say that all the necessary political information on the subject of India and its Government could be obtained for more easily in London them in Calcutta. Excreme in London heard of the full of Dehi long before Mr. Layard will find, with regard to many other matters connected with Hendorm, that there is more to be learned in London, the grand focus of Indian news, than in India itself. news, than in India itself.

COUNTER-JUMPERS AT THE ASSAULT.

AT present nothing will satisfy a certain portion of the public but the enistment of all the shop-boys of London in the regiments about to be despatched to India. A good deal of satire has been expended upon this

enlistment of all the shop-boys of London in the regiments about to be despatched to India. A good deal of satire has been expended upon this object, but, we tear, without avail. All the satire of Swift, of Cervantes, and of Rabelais, would fail to make a London shop-boy martial.

Now we cannot expect an active member of the press militant to be exceedingly susceptible of satirical influences. Otherwise we might add that most of the sarchesm directed at the shop-boy might be easily applied to the very persons who have attacked him, and that, as in his case, they would lead to no practical result.

The shop-boys are taunted with want of patriotism because they have no wish to sacrifice all their prospects of commercial advancement in order to enter the ranks of our army. It is true they would earn sixuence or sevenpence a-lay. They would also wear red coats, and unless their personal appearance happened to be more than usually repulsive, would enjoy excellent opportunities for borrowing small sums of money from servant-girls. They might also get killed; and, having once entered the service, this would probably be the best thing that could happen to them.

On the other hand, it is not probable that many of them would be qualified to attain the rank of officer, and quite certain that—qualified or not—very few of them would have the chance. Accordingly, there are very good reasons why the shop-boy should not willingly become a soldier. Now, if it be cowardly on the part of the shop-boy to remain behind the counter when the country requires his services in the field, we maintain that there are other classes who might with equal reason be called upon to supply their contingent towards our reinforcements for India.

The journalists who reproach the shop-boy with his want of patriotism are doubtless beyond the age at which it is possible to obtain a commission. Otherwise we would ask whether a successful contributor to a leading journal would feel disposed to change his position for that of an ensign in the line?

leading journal would feel disposed to change his position for that of an ensign in the line?

It will be objected, perhaps, that the place of an able leader-writer is not easily filled; but we could mention more than one morning journal whose articles are so far from being unapproachable, that the absence of the writers from England would positively be a boon to the journals which

the writers from England would positively be a boon to the journals which now receive their contributions.

It may be urged that the places left vacant by the resignation of journalists could never be filled by young ladies; and it is partly for their sake that the shop-boys were originally recommended to enlist. To this we reply, that there are, at all events, thousands of utterly idle "men about town," whose places would not have to be filled at all, and that it is they who constitute the disgraceful class of society in the present hour of need. It is true that the presence of these persons in London is not indirectly injurious to women, like that of the shop-boys; but it frequently happens that to indict an injury of a more positive character upon an unprotected young girl is one of the principal objects of their existence.

THE LOVERS SEAT AT HASTINGS.

TO THE FDITOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

Corscombe Rectory, near Dorchester, October 26, 1857.

SIR,—Your paper no doubt will be useful as a history and chronicle, and I am sure you wish to be accurate. Your romentic story about the Lover's Seat is correct in the main, but on one or two little points is unsecurate. Licutenant Lamb and Miss Boys, you state, were married, but nobody seems now to know where. They were married at St. Clement Danes, in London, on the 16th of January, 1796; they lived to see their daughter married to my stater, until 1814 when Licutemant Lamb was drawned whilst yachting off Boenor Rocks. His wife survived him until 1824.—I am, Sir, yours mithfully,

T. Boys Feris.

The Princess Royal's Marriage.—Apropos of the assumption of the regency by the Prince of Prussia, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says:

—"This form of settlement of the crisis at Potsdam will not be without a very disturbing influence on the wedding arrangements of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William. As the Prince of Prussia will, in consequence of his holding this power of attorney, be prevented from coming over to England to be present at his son's nuptials, it is more than possible that the marriage it of will be postponed for a short time. Such a pistponement would in many respects be desirable, insamuch as, among other reasons, if the ceremony takes place later in the year, there will be a better chance of its being favoured with fine weather, which, as far as the Berlin portion of the ceremonies is concerned, is a consideration of very great importance, inasmuch as the entry into Berlin of the bridal cuple entails upon a large number of old civic notabilities the necessity of confronting the severities of the open air in those curtailed unmentionables that seem every here to form an essential of Court costume. Quantities of young girls, too, will go out of the city gates to receive the bride, themselves dressed in bridal attire; and it would be a grievous pity if rain or other inclemency of the weather should mar the effect of white rain shoes and low dresses, and cousign their weaters to a bed of sickness or an untilinely grave. It is also very desirable for the position that the youthful couple shall subsequently occupy in the hearts of their future subjects, that all Prussia should be able to look back to that day of their entry into Berlin as a day of sunshine."—According to the latest arrangements, Prince Frederick William will come to England in the early part of next month, and stay at our Court until after the birthody of the Princess Royal. The "Limerick Chronicle" says that an order for Limerick lace, its complete the wedding dress of the Princess Royal, has been received a

cerved at Limetick.

CITY IMPROVYMENTS.—The Metropolitan Board of Works has declined to ke any share in preserving free from building that triangular piece of ground the west end of Cannon Street which offers the only point for a good view St. Paul's Cathedral. At a meeting lately held the Board resolved by ghiven to fourteen, that it would not contribute any portion of the money for the purchase of the land in question; thus leaving the City Corporation to bear one such expense as may attend the operation.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS

HER MAJESTY and the Royal

HER MAJESTY has lately purchased some beautiful jewellery for the Princess towal, in anneapation of her approaching napitals. Some very magnificent oftes were sen for the inspection of the Queen and Princess to Bilmoral, when he Court was resident in the Hechlands.

the Court was resident in the Highlands.

The EMBASSY FROM THE KING OF SIAM TO QUEEN VICTORIA arrived p Portsmonth on Tuesday night. "The Proces, a relation of the King of Stim, a charged to offer to Queen Victoria several superb presents, and aroung there a throte is massive gold set with jewels."

ORDERS have been issued to recraiting parties to enlist men from five test to five feet four inches in height, to be organised as cavalry regiments under the East India Company, for service in Iodia.

ABOUT 264 ("AMEL LOADS OF MERCHANDISE, forming part of t'e great arraum recently pillaged in the desert): the Arabs, have been recovered from the latter by the Turkish authorities.

the latter by the Turkish authorizer.

The Bishop of Stranburg has issued a circular, recommending all persons in his diocese 1 hum all Preferences Ribles, and all books and tracts whatso-ver published by Bible societies which may be in their bands.

The Durk of Northemberland opened the Northumberland Dock, on the Tyre, last week, by beying the last atone.

The English of Russia has decided that the volumber depot of maps and charts, at St. Petersong, shill be no longer withheld from the inspection of the public. They are to be all engraved and sold. Among others there is one of the Urimea, including minety-three sheets, and laid down on a large scale. There is also one of Poland, also on a large scale; and one of India, perfected up to the present year.

In the Defartments of the Loire at Cher and the Haut Rhin (France), swarms of tale and nice are committing great have among the crops John Owen Jepson, a third class clerk, who has been in the employ of the

JOHN OWEN JERSON, a third class clirk, who has been in the employ of the eneral Post office. Chester, for the last twenty-seven years, has been committed ritral, on a charge of stealing money from let ers.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEXT YEAR there will probably be a weekly communication with India by the Overland reare.

The OFFICERS who to depart in the Belachava charge on the 25th of October, 1851, held their annual dinner on Monday, for the second time—Sic James Yorke Scarlett who commanded the heavy brigade on that occasion/in the chair. The Earl of Lucan presided at last year's dinner.

THE INDIAN NAWS, from the Bombay and Calcutta papers, is translate versal of the Paris journals. They call the Grest Trank Road the "High

True Swiss Officeus, in the service of the Pope, have been condemned to eavy fines and lengthy imprisonment for fighting a duel; their seconds have so been punished.

A NEW FRENCH JOURNAL, called the "Armée Illustrée," which is advertised a next week, starts with a femilieton entitled "Nem Salub," or the "Strangle

PRAYERS have been ordered in all the churches of Spain for the safe delivery

of the Queen.

THERY ARE NOW THIRTY-THERE ENGLISH COLONIAL BISHOPS; there will soon be four more—for Horon, Nelson, Wellington, and Tauranger, the first in Unper Canada, the others in New Zealand; and when India is pacified three Bishops are to be sent thither—to Agra, Lahore, and Palamacotta.

PROPESSON AGARSIZ, Of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, his been offered by Louis Napoleon the Professorship of Paleontology at the Massaum of Natural History in Paris, made vicant by the death of M. d'Orbigay. He has declined, however, to accept the post, being unwilling to sever his connection with America.

"The Propers Bill." says the "Union," "will not be permitted to come

nection with America.

"The Divorce Bill," says the "Union," "will not be permitted to come into operation without a final attempt to shelve it altogether. We are not at liberty to mention the mode which will be adopted to gain this end; but vizorous and important measures are being taken, which will be made public in the course of a few days."

of a few days."

AT CAGLIARI two priests have been suspended and imprisoned for being found in the act of invoking the Devil, in order to find a treasure said to be concealed somewhere near the spot.

LADY JAMES GRAHAM, wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, died at West Chaes on the 25th instant. The demise of her Ladyslop (who was in her 64th year) had been expected for a month past.

THE BISHOP OF ANTIGUA (Dr. Davis) died in London on Sunday last.

NOME PRANANTS IN GALICIA, who were clicted from their dwellings in order that the Galician radway might be made, have been revenging themselves by setting fine to the property of those persons who, as they believe, injured them. They behaved in a very riotous manner, but were finally dispersed by gendarmeric, though not without loss of life.

AN ENGINE-DRIVER ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES LINE, has been sent to prison, with hard befour, for any weeks, for driving at the rate of hims miles an hour past a danger signal, while intoxicated; the result of which carelessness was that a collision ensued, though without any damage to life.

Was that a comision ensued, though without any damage to life.

OUR ROYAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, uphobler as he is of the purchase system, does not forget to reward worthy non-commissioned officers with consistions: thus, in the "Gazette" of the IGth, two froop-Sergeant-Majors and a forgeant-Major are appointed Cornels in the Cavalry, and a Sergeant is appointed an Easign in the 10th Foot.

A Working Men's College, suggested by the London institution bearing that name, was opened at Wolverhampton last work.

The Parker Le Johnson who is making a tone in the Parker Life Marker.

THE PRINCE LE JOINVILLE, who is making a tour in the East with his wife, sited Schastopol on the Sih mat.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS IN HAMBURG on behalf of the Indian Relief Fund each nearly £1,000. In addition, the Senate bave voted £500.

M. Perror, a dismissed public schoolmaster, who lately trafficked at the Bourse, has been sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment, for speaking in an insulting way of the French Emperor and a certain Government functionary.

The Fault Exhibition of the Holariculatural Society, for the present senson, was on ned at Wilis's Rooms on Saturday. Four immense tables, occusying about 1,100 square feet, not to mention side tables, were covered with the finest produce of the truit garden.

occurring about 1,100 square feet, not to mention sine tables, were covered with the finest produce of the truit garden.

Future Appointments to the Office of Instructor of Musketray, at the head-quarters of regiments, will be made from the subalterns. Whenever the officer instructor may be absent for upwards of fourteen days, the allowance for the whole period of such absencess to be issued to the officer who may have been appointed assistant instructor.

The Porkion Journals announce that a play intended for representation (it is difficult to imagine where) on the biblical story of "Mary Magdalen" has been finished by M. Christan Ostrovski, a Polish author.

A New "Shore Brack Brigade," consisting entirely of Irish boys, has been started by the Roman Catholic Society of St. Viocent of Paul, and is now in full operation at the Westeend of London. Sir Richard Mayne has affected flig stations to "St. Vincent Boys," who wear a blue uniform with red cuffs to their sleeves, and hear the initials S. V. P. upon their arms.

The Bracket of Br Given by the Lord Mayor on the presentation of

sleeves, and hear the initials S. V. P. upon their arms.

The Banquet to be Given by the Load Mayor on the presentation of the Freedom of the City, and a Sword, to the Duke of Cambridge, on the 4th of November, will be the most magnificent of the kind ever witnessed in the Mansion House. The list of invitations embraces the names of a great number of the most distinguished men in Great Britain.

The Victoria Park Sunday Band Committee had a surplus of four guineas, obtained in part by an extra performance at the class of the season. The Committee offered this sum to several charities, and by all of them it was refused! The committee finally offered it to the magis rate at Worship Street Police-court, for the poor-box. At length it was accepted.

THE WALLS OF THE NEW OPERA HOUSE IN COVERT GARDEN are rapidly

ING.
THE MIGRON CASE IS OVER. The Tribunal of Correctional Police of Colmar secondemned that gentleman for illegally wearing the Legion of Honour to one only a imprisonment, but has declared itself incompetent to decide on the targe of fraud in electoral matters.

narge of fraud in electoral matters.

A Weekly Paper science currency to statements respecting a mutinous feeling alleged to exist among some of our own European soldiers in India. It will to wouch for the statement—for obvious reasons.

The Bordeaux Journals announce that Marshal Narvaez is expected in

that city.

The Central Committee of the "Grand Orange Lodge" has published an address in reply to the recent letter of the Lord Chancellor, which virtually suppresses that body. They imignantly deny that their proceedings have assumed an illegal or improper character.

A Compidential Servant of the Princess Mathilde, is said to have reveated on his death-bed directify) that he had played the part of a spy in her lousehold, in the employment of a certain M. de H. M——, a person "in office." The Princess's letters and messages had all parsed through this gentleman's hands. The Princess went in indigation to the Emperor, who dismissed M. de H. M——. It is added that this espionage was carried on from purely personal motives.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SOING THE LIVER OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

YOU THE BEST AND THE WORST SOCIETY
Y GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALV. Continue (from P. 1 283)

THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE.

THEATE CAL LOUNGER

ry next, it is tobased new they will throw great light on the gas of the perion of Isas and Isas. Covway Parkas—so well known theorem Walnute and as Isas

FRUSTER OF THE Nothern Lacks, Author Murshes, he have a ready; he to be ving sortrads: —H. relei, Author Murshes, he Parr, Speal James Fromson, H. rise Teke, Dr. Meads, F. ist. Earl of C. o. gan, twendleam, H. rise first Earl of Oxford, Richard Cumberland, L. Ben, Duchesse de Grammont, Cheridge, the Chandos Shakspeare, the figures and Stothard the painter.

never witnessed before or after. Of course everybody wanted the best pair of upper leathers be could by his foot to. For my own part, I think I came away with one patent-leather slipper and one of my friend the postillion's jack-boots."

brighten the horrors of the struggle. That it stood a year's siege against the power of Austrin, was a great field of resolution and courage, and has won for the Venetians, even in Austria, a feeling of genuine respect. It was to Manin that the protraction of the defence was chiefly due. He maintained order in the administration of affairs, sup-

pressed anarchy in the city, met the incessant and varying demands of a populace equally unused to arms and unprepared to suffer the distresses of a siege, and gave Venice, in the eyes of Europe, something of the digaity and respectability of a settled Government. And he showed that he possessed the true and anselfish wisdom which prefers the substance to the shadow, for when he found that Venice could not support itself singly, he was content that it should be absorbed in Piedmont, if by that means Italy could be preserved to the Italians. When the Piedmontese were obliged to suspend the war, he re-assumed the power which fell from their hands, and himself carried on to the end the struggle in his own city. He had the honour of continuing the contest long after it had elsewhere ceased; and although the efforts of the Venctians were useless, for they tended more perhaps than anything else to redeem the Italians generally from the reputation of a short lived-valour and a halting policy, for which many of the events of ISIs furnished, unh pipily, considerable grounds.

After the capitulation of Venice, in IS49, Manin retired to France, where he lived a quiet life. In spite of all, he was still full of hope. He occupied himself in making appeals to his countrymen to raily round the House of Savoy, provided the Sovereigns of Piedmont would show themselves really in earnest for the common cause. He displayed in this, as in all the great actions of his life, a simple and single-hearted good sense. He was one of those revolutionists who aim only at what is practicable, and who are ready to sacrifice themselves and their preposessions to the achievement of what really lies within their grasp, however limited that may be. It is only because such revolutionists are so few, and because the incessant action of despotism tends to make them continually fewer, that revolutions fail, and despotism endures.

The death of Manin, then, who was the soul of that party to which belong all the republicans who love Italy

tinually fewer, that revolutions fail, and despotism endures.

The death of Manin, then, who was the soul of that party to which belong all the republicans who love Italy better than the republic, and all the royalists who love Italy better than a dynasty, is a severe loss to his country. His health had long been failing; and the death of his wife and of his daughter (of whom Ary Schoeffer painted for her father two portraits—one in life and one in death) hastened the end. When that had arrived, Ary Schoeffer transferred to canvas the image of his friend's dead face also; and he was buried at Montmartre. His funeral was public; the French Government this time abstaining from any interference between the grave of a great man and a patriot, and hose who best know how to honour him.



THE LATE DANIEL MANIN. - (FROM A PORTRAIT PAINTED BY ARY SO

THE LAIBACH AND TRIESTE RAILWAY
The inauguration of the last portion of the Lagard Trieste Railway recently took place under the pieces of the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor arrived at Laibach on the 26th, and carly on the following day he set out, accompanied by a guard of honour, for Trieste, where he arrived at ten o'clock, and in diately proceeded with due solemnity to just the last sof the station. The weather being fine, the cast of the station. The weather being fine, the cast of the station in the weather being fine, the cast of the station and the Chamber of Commerce to take part in the ceremony, dined together in the Redouble, which was fitted up for the occasion. Together, whose accommodation eight large tables were laid, while on a raised platform at the end of the season at the ministers and other foreign celebrities. The galleries were crowded with eleganity dressed ladies, and an orchestra performed during the banquer of the newest pieces of music. On the removal of the cloth, many toasts were goven a made; but the orator who produced effect was M. de Bruck, Minist r of Finance. Speaking of the union of the North and South, be pointedly expressed his desire that the proposed by M. de Lesseps, the cutting a present to be opposed.

M. de Bruck presided at the banquet, and a better chairman could not have been selected for he is the rial founder of the Austrian Lloyds, and the Docks which have added greatly to the commercial a first prosperity of the town of Trieste.

The accompanying illustration represents one of the most remarkable works on this line, which has been considered an extraordinary untaking. The provinces of Lower Austria are separated from the Adriatic by a mountainons country, intersected with numerous rivers; while the Noric Alps, which coast this part of the Austrian empire, have always present so many difficulties, that the establishment of a railway was, until the last few years, deemed impracheson. The project has, however, now been completed. Those cour readers who may not ha



VIADUCT OF THE LABBACH AND TRIESTE RAILWAY: TRIESTE ARSENAL.



Fig. 1

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Thought winter has not yet come, it is by no means too early to prepare or cold weather. At all events, the time has arrived when most ladies lopt the wise precaution of providing themselves with winter wraps; and with grecured designs of several of the most elegant cloaks prepared for a coming season, we present them in our illustrations of fashions in this

With regard to dresses, they are beginning to wear an aspect suited to the senson; that is to say, they are beginning to be made of darker colours ... warmer textures than heretofore. Poplin and silk are favourite mate-

Bonnets are now invariably made of two different materials, and frequently of two different colours. Chenille net is abundantly employed as a trimming, and it has a very light and rich effect. Feathers in shaded tints, and flowers made of velvet, are also favourite ornaments for bonnets.

what circular in form, and droops slightly at the back. On the shoulders there are two rows of lace; and at the back there is a long hood descending in a point almost to the bottem of the cloak, and confined by four queatly of two different colours. Chenille net is abundantly employed as a trimming, and it has a very light and rich effect. Feathers in shaded tints, and flowers made of velvet, are also favourite ornaments for bonnets.

FIG. 1. Dress of oak-green silk, having three flounces figured with broad green satinstripes. The cloak is of the form called the "Dante." It is some.

What circular in form, and droops slightly at the back. On the shoulders there are two rows of lace; and at the back there is a long hood descending in a point almost to the bottem of the cloak, and confined by four large tassels of black chenille and jet. The cloak is embroidered with jet all round. Below the embroidery there is a row of chenille fringe and narrow lace, and at the extreme edge a row of magnificent broad lace, descending to about mid-way over the skirt of the dress. The bonnet is of white chip, trimmed with resille of green chenille, and a fall of bugle fringe round the front and at the edge of the curtain.

Fig. 1. Dress of oak-green silk, having three flounces figured with broad green satinstripes. The cloak is of the form called the "Dante." It is some.



OLD ENGLISH CUSTOMS, NO. VIII.-SAINT FAITH'S DAY: LOVE, CHARMS.-(DESIGNED BY, KENNY, MEADOWS.-SEE, NEXT FAGE.)

to the figure, descending in a point behind and in front. The trimming and at the edges of the sleeves with a broad embossed velvet ribbon of a trige chiquered pattern. Bonnet of brown and white fancy straw, trimmed with carlet flowers and ribbon. Dress of black glace, with two flounces edged with velvet.

Fig. 3. Robe of violet colour moire antique. Pelisse of black velvet, edged with ribbon edged with the same embroidery. The pelisse is lined irroughout with pink silk. Bonnet of pink silk, crossed with narrow black velvet, and trimmed with pink roses with black velvet foliage. Strings of pink ribbon edged with black velvet.

Fig. 4. The basquine or casaque shown in this illustration has received the came of the "Zoire." It is made of black velvet, and fits rather closely

and is trimmed with broad bands of blue velvet and blue silk fringe. The form of this cloak is round and extremely wide. It is cut out in five deep points or Vandykes at the bottom, and has a deep cape cut out in points in

points or Vandykes at the bottom, and has a deep case case the similar style.

Half-Mourning Dress.—Fig. 6. The cloak represented in this figure is called the "Waverley." It is in the form of a shawl, and has a long-pointed hood finished by two rich tassels. It is made of a very soft woollen fabric in black and white stripes. They consist of broad bands of black velvet, and edged with black silk fringe, with a netted heading. The material of which this cloak is made, may be had in any colour. It is very pretty in violet or maroon colour. The bonnet is of gray terry velvet, trimmed with bands of black velvet and black velvet flowers. The dress is gray brocaded with side trimmings of black velvet.

ST. FAITH'S DAY.

WOMEN, who on many points are far more unbelieving than men, are at its same time known to be very credulous on one or two special subjects, hus a young lady can be readily nade to believe that she is be suifful, or at some one is in love with her, or that, it she thinks fit, she is shortly to matried.

that some one is in over any act,

When a man possesses the art of telling a woman, without insulting her
by any very evident flatters, that she is an angel, &c., the woman is sometimes so well pleased at this proof of perception on the part of the man,
that she proceeds forthwith to foll in love with him.

In these cases, if the man one is to marry the woman (either from forgettulness, or from a prior or even from a sub-equent engalement), it is
customary to brand him as "hearthess," while the woman is pitted as a
"noor credulous thing."

In these cases, if the man omiss to mestry the woman teather room torgetulness, or from a prior or even from a sub-equent consecuent, it is customary to brand him as "heartless," while the woman is pitted as a "poor credulous thing."

We will allow, for the sake of argument, that the man is heartless, and we also admit the propriety of calling the woman credulous; but we deny—however much we may synapathise with her in her misfortune—that her credulity can in any way entitle her to our pity. She believes exactly what she likes, and the capacity for this kind of belief forms one of the principal elements of teminum happiness. If a man with one eye, or with a snab-nose, were to attempt to convince her of her angelic nature, she would not hear a word be had to say on the subject; but she allingly resigns herself to a belief of an agreeable character when it is urged upon her in an agreeable manner by an agreeable person.

While on the subject of feminine credulity, we may call attention to the indubitable face that the young ladies of the present day are far more credulous than those of former times. At present, for inst nee, young ladies believe that any piece of welding-cake, which is passed through any wedding-ring, on any day, and then placed beneath their pillow at night, will cause them to dream of their future busband.

Formerly, in order to attain this state of visionary bestitude, it was desirable to perform the cake-and-wedding-ring charm on the evening of the 6th of October, and at no other neriod of the year was there the least chance of success. Before commencing the mystic rite, it was necessary, in the first place, the collect the following persons and things as essential to its satisfactory performance:

Three naideus or widows. (It was necessary that all should be maidens, or all widows.)

One Dutch oven.

Flour, spring water, salt, and sugar. A wedding-ring, the property of a woman who had been married at least

Plour, spring water, sait, and sugar.

A wedding-ring, the property of a woman who had been married at least seven years.

A capacious couch, with a string suspended from the head.

A tin pan for the cake.

The three maidens or widows (Mr. Kenny Meadows prefers widows—Heaven help him!) having assembled, proceeded to convert the flour, spring water, salt, and sugar into cake, taking care that each had an equal share in its composition.

Then the cake was put to bake before the fire in the aforesaid Dutch oven, and during the baking process it was necessary to turn it nine tim s—each person turning it thrice.

The most difficult part of the matter consisted in the fact that during the baking, and even during the turning, strict silence had to be preserved. Not one of the three maidens—or widows (we beg Mr. Kenny Meadows's pardon)—had a right to speak, to laugh, or even to giggle. We should like to be made acquainted with the statistics of this cake and wedding-ring process. It would be interesting to know how many times, out of a given number of instances, the magic of the charm was dispelled by an involuntary exclamation, or an unsuppressed titter.

Supposing, however, that silence was maintained, the next thing to do was to cut the cake. This was no slight matter, as it had to be divided into no less than twenty-seven pieces of equal size.

First, each widow (we have now adopted the widow hypothesis finally) cut herself a third of the cake. Such at least was the law, though how it was obeyed we are unable to unders' and—for it is quite certain that after the second cut the cake would already be divided into three, and that the third widow would have absolutely nothing to do with the division. However this may be, the cake was divided into three, and each widow took her "widow's third."

Then each widow cut her piece into nine "slips," after which each slip was passed through the wedding-ring, previously borrowed from a woman who had been married at least seven years.

After this, each of the participators in th

"Oh good St. Faith be kind to night, And bring to me my heart's delight; Let me my future husband view, And be my visions chaste and true."

And be my visions chaste and true."

After eating nine pieces of cake each, it, was not very improbable that the young widows would dream. But the ceremony was not yet at an end. To complete it, it was necessary for all three to get into one bel, with the ring suspended by a string from the head of the couch, when the constant presence of the matrimonial embiem naturally had the effect of turning their thousands busbands—a subject to which their minds, during their waking moments, had aiready been sufficiently directed.

In conclusion, we beg to express our belief that there are numbers of young ladies alive who, if they tollow the above directions on the evening of St. Faith's Day, will infallibly dream of their lovers. And we must add, that it is highly probable they will do so whether they follow those directions or not.

The Nick of Time.—As the late Earl Fitzhardinge's rent-roll is supposed to have been about £40.000 a year, a nice point, it is remarked, may arise on the question of the precise hour of his death, which is amoureed as having taken place "about midnight" between the 10th and 11th of October. Hus rules were payable at "old time," that is, Old Lady Dayand Old Michaelmas Day, Old Michaelmas Day fell this year on Sunday, the 11th of October, and the day begins at midnight. Now, the rent is due mean the first moment of the age it becomes due, so that at one second beyond twelve o'clock of the 10th rent payable at Old Michaelmas Day a in law due. It the Earl died before twelve, the rents belong to the parties taking the estate, but if after twelve, then they belong to, and form part of, his personal estate, so that the difference of one minute might involve a question as to the fifle to about £20,000.

The Slave Trade Revived.—The new French system of procuring negro labour for the French West Indi Colonies seems to have already produced bad effects in Africa. A letter from Mr. Campbell, British Consul at Lagos, has been published, stating that the example of the French in purchasing "slaves" at Weydah has been tollowed by a bost of Spaniards, Portuguese, and Americans, and that, to supply the demand, the native chiefs have begun to go out hunting for slaves. Mr. Campbell lears that the French system be continued, "we must say good-ve to cotton from that part of Africa."

EMIGRAL ON EVILS—Considerable attention has been called of late to the treatment of temale emigrants. Accroning to the published statements, young women going out to the United States or "he Cotonies are moulted, not only by the seamen but by the mates and masters of emigrant vessels. Resistance is followed by violence, which if unsuccessful is again followed by violence, which if unsuccessful is again followed by violence, which if unsuccessful is again followed by the emissing then lives. It is a pity that the names of the ships and their masters h

race to the nation.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT REPTAIN.—The total emigration for the quarter oding the 30th of Septem ser, was 51.994, seainst 50.228 during the corresponding parter of last year. The departures from the nuccipal ports were 38,590 from iverpool, 5,930 from London, 2,196 from Flymouth, and 1,507 from Southmoton; from Glaggow, 1,823; all 1,148 from the vertices Irish ports. Of these umbers we find that 32,044 embarked for the United States, 14,208 for the ustraiasian Colonies, 4,679 for British North America, and 1,063 for other places.

Australasian Colonies, 4-679 for British North America, and 1.003 for other places.

Trade and Navigation Returns.—The total declared value of articles of British produce exporter in the month of September last was £11.078.000, as compared with £10.216.000 in the same month of 1856, and with £9.072.000 in that of 1855. During the first nine months of the present year, our exports amounted to £95.735,000; in the corresponding period of 1856 to £81.906.000; and in that of 1855 to £69.226.000. The increase of 1857 over 1856 is therefore, for the month, £856,000; for nine months, £10.820.000; while its increase over 1855 is, for the month, £1,996,000; and for nine months, £26,509,000.

LAW AND GRIME.

AT the Reading assizes, last week, a case was to the commercial community of London. Someonted upon the evidence advan-d thereon being committed the prisoner, one J him Singleton Copthe trial, how-ver, has excited unusual interest, w

the treat, how ver, has excited manuel interest, we will at press at height the treat, how ver, has excited manuel interest, a vague term, which were coessionally men the house employment on anna skilled in the kacaptur, her in most cases is used as the alongine homental which the stant acturity and petitionan frequenter of the public-blower piecks in debines and illeral vocation. Mr. Hill was in the semily of certain Messar Cavier and Co., and Messar Cavier and Co. though it experient to held time-state of the public blower of the public blower of the public and the public of the publi

Mr. Forblanque, a dramatic author, social Mr. Buckstone, the nameser of the Haymarket Theatre, for damages arising from the detention of a farce. It was proved that the points of the production descended upon their temporary application to pussing events ("adhasions," as such points are technically termed), and that the withholding of the piece herefore rendered these flat and useless. The Junge of the Westmanster County Court, after a patient consideration of the facts, gave the plaintiff damages. The very harce class of unproduced playwrights with probably hall this decision as a triumph, in which case they may chance hereafter to find themselves mistaken. The mere leaving a bad farce at a stage door, and the discovery some nonths after that nobedy has thought of looking at it, will not eatife the depositor to damages. The drama is writer must use reasonable exertions to recover his manuscript after a reasonable time, and should be then be unsuccessful, his damages will be estimated by the value of his work and may not always be so well worth suing for, as in Mr. may not always be so well worth suing for, as in Mr.

The charge of larceny against Spollen, formerly accused of the murder of Mr. Little, has broken down, the grand jury having refused to find a true kill. We are informed that their decision excited great surprise. As it is probable, from what is an an of Spollan's coaracter, that he will yet remain for some time neture the public syn, an opportunity as ally offeral is now invented in a negative decision of capital engagements.

nan taken place after they had been immersed in boding water.

These operations rendered it offices to say how long since death had taken place; but certain indications on the hip joint led him to believe that it occurred three or four weeks before. This would carry the probable time of death to the last week in September or to the first week in Octobes.

Dr. Taylor's conclusions then are brighy these:—That the remains are those of a person of the male say, of adult are, and in stature of at least five free hims include. That they present no physiological or pathological peculiarnies by which they can be identified. That the remains present no mark of disease or of violent injury inhiteted during life, with the rive prion of one stab in the space between the third and fourth rios on the left side of the clost. This stab was in a situation to penetrate the heart and to cause death. It presents the character of a stab inflicted on a person either bying or recently dead. That these remains have not been dissected or used for the pursones of anatoms. That the netson of whose body three remains are a continuy have been dead for a period of three or four weeks prior to the date at which they were examined by the Doctor, namely, on the 21st of October.

Dr. Taylor next read a report funded on an examination of the clothes. On this subject he says:—"The examination of these articles of clothing leads me to the conclusion that the bridy of the person who wore them must have been subject d to great violence. The stab penetratine from walker.

The juve, after a short consultation, returned the tolloxing verdict:—"That the remains were those of an adult made nerson who had been witfully murdered by some necesson or persons unknown."

It has just been ascernated that shout four weeks agon, man of gentlemanly appearance, whom 5 feet 7 inches in bright, and with dark hair and whiskers, called at the Prince or Wales in Upper Kenneyton Lone, Lambeth, and award to a bed. On finding that he could not have one he asked and received personsion to have his bag and coat, white the brighday states corresponder exactly with those now exhibited at the Box Street station. Hether went away and the landledy, who watched him, saw in more of lather direction of Vanylati in company with a fem de resembling the one described by the foll-keeper at Weterloo Brigg. It has been further ascertained that the man then called at the George and Dragon, Vanyladi, asked for a ked, and on being informed teat he could not like one, went as any with the woman as before. He then returned to the Prince of Wales and received his beginned coat, leaving syspence in payment. Upon this see in the point of an early and coat, leaving syspence in payment. Upon this see in the point has a started ance; but the general impression is that all changes of discovers are given and, exe in through the coardisation of an accomplice win may be keepled by the revent differed by the Government.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

METROPOLITAN MARKET

LONDON GAZETTE

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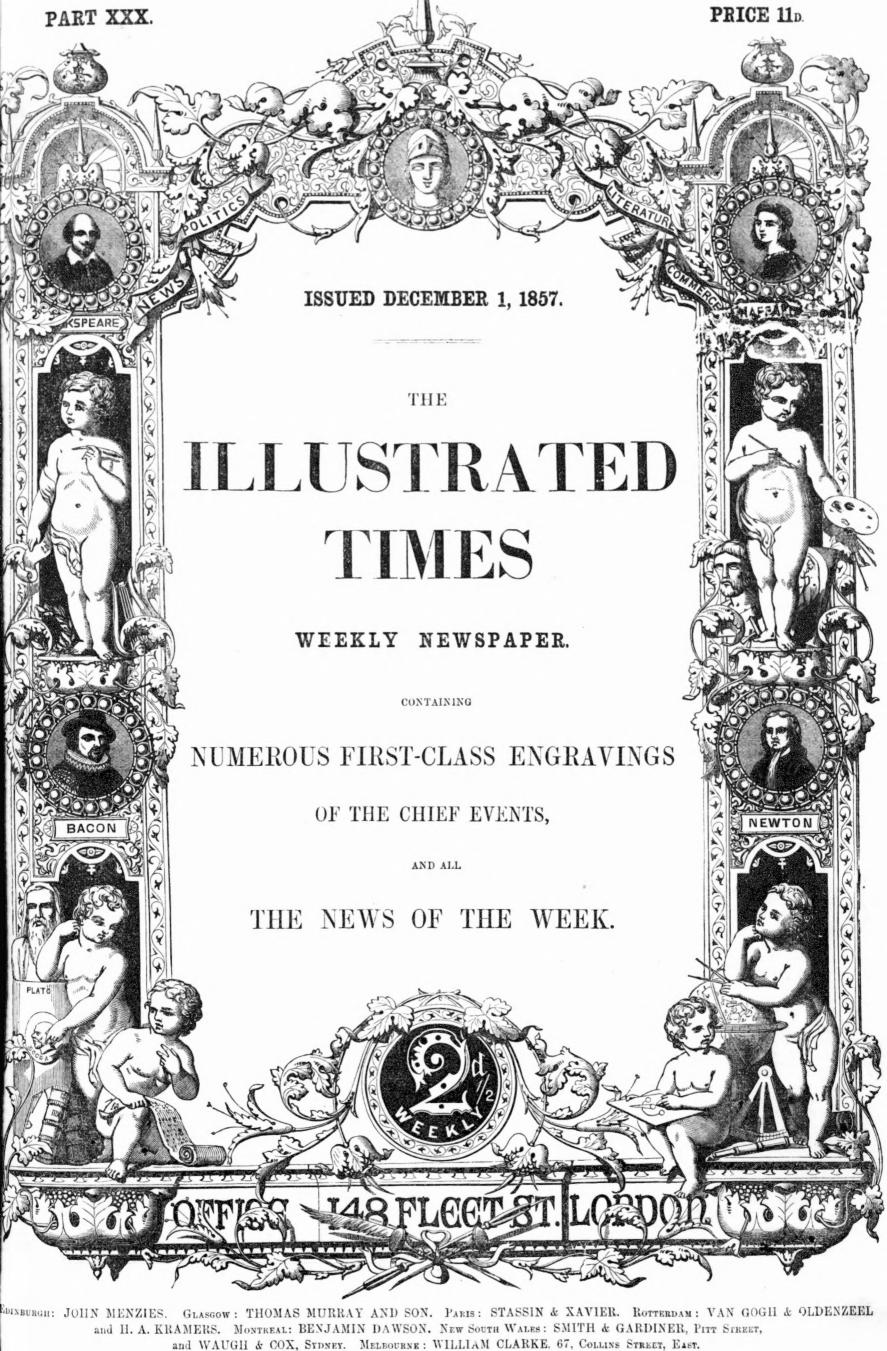
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